

Jan 14 '20

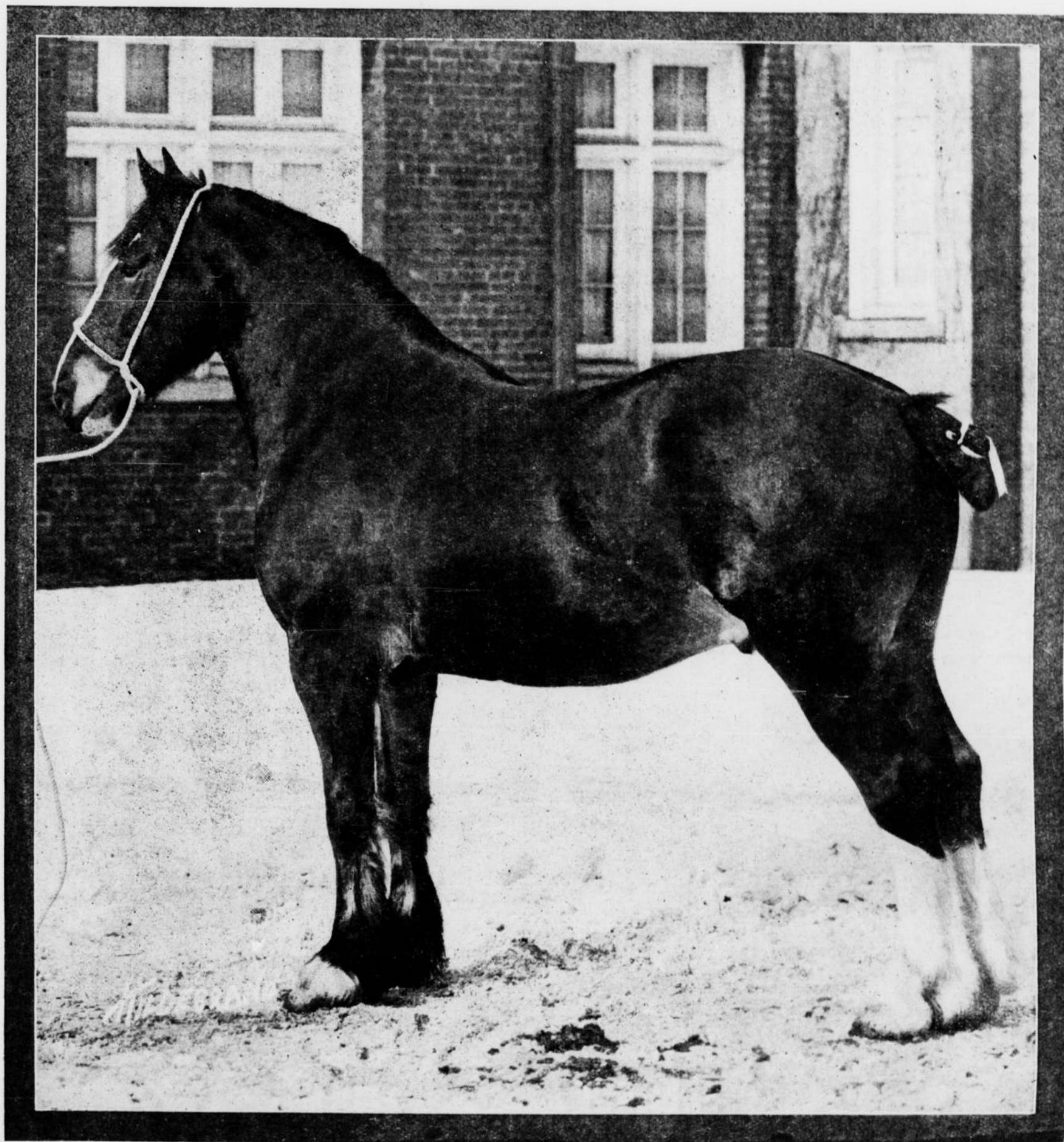
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

January 14, 1920

\$1.50 per Year



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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, R. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, P. M. ABEL and MARY P. McCALLUM.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Council and Conference

At a special meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which was held in Winnipeg, on January 5, after full discussion of the grain policy of the Dominion government, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Whereas, the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of food-stuffs, particularly wheat.

"And whereas, possibilities of government control over the grain markets of the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, still exist;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while not at this date declaring upon the principle of governmental control as a permanent policy, believe it is desirable to continue national marketing of Canada's wheat product, at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain governmental control of their imports and distribution."

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., chairman of the council, presided at the meeting, at which the organized farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were represented, and a delegate of the organized farmers of New Brunswick was also in attendance.

A Maritime Delegate

G. Grassie Archibald, who has been appointed editor of the United Farmer, a weekly which has been established under the ownership of the United Fruit Company of Nova Scotia, the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of New Brunswick and The Grain Growers' Guide, which will have the three maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as its special field of circulation, and the first issue of which will appear early in April, attended not only the council meeting, but also the conference in regard to political action which was held in Winnipeg the following day, and on Wednesday he went on to Brandon for the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Court of Commerce

The Council of Agriculture, before adjourning, passed a resolution declaring that if the Court of Commerce is to continue in existence, there should be representation of the farmers of Canada in the membership of that body.

Political Conference

On January 6, there was held in Winnipeg a conference attended by the members of the Council of Agriculture and by representatives from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of the organized farmers' political movement in support of the principles of the New National Policy. Those in attendance were:—

Ontario

For United Farmers of Ontario: R. W. E. Burnaby, president, Jefferson; J. J. Morrison, secretary, Toronto; Harold Currie, Strathroy; J. Ad. Caron, Curran.

For United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, Ontario: Col. J. Z.

National Marketing of Canada's Wheat Product—Action in Federal Field To Secure Election to Parliament of As Many Upholders As Possible of the New National Policy

Fraser, Burford; T. G. Sandy, M.P.P., Omamee.

Political Delegates: R. M. Warren, M.P.P., Eganville; J. W. Kennedy, M.P., Apple Hill; A. R. Ascoug, Kenora; J. H. Barbour, Rainy River.

Manitoba

From the Grain Growers' Association, the U.G.G. Ltd., and The Grain Growers' Guide: Hon. T. A. Crerar, F. J. Collyer, John Kennedy, J. L. Brown, Peter Wright, J. F. Reid, M.P., W. R. Wood, J. R. Murray, J. M. Pratt, G. F. Chipman, W. J. Healy, G. G. Archibald.

Provincial Political Committee: C. H. Burnell, E. E. Bayne, E. G. McKenzie, A. J. M. Poole, Miss McCallum, J. W. McQuay, Mrs. J. S. Wood, Mrs. Howell, R. F. Chapman.

Political Delegates: Mrs. Forrester, G. A. Gilman, Provencher; W. J. Short, Mrs. J. E. Elliott, Marquette; Mrs. F. Rinn, Geo. Compton, Lisgar; Geo. Brown, Mrs. Ben Ross, Souris; Mrs. Yerex, Robt. Milne, Neepawa; Dr. Mack, Miss Jennie Strang, Dauphin; Bruce Edie, Miss McMurray, Springfield; Mrs. Weir, Thos. Wood, Macdonald; G. O. Einarson, Mrs. Barbour, Selkirk; Geo. Dickerson, Mrs. Curphey, Swan River; J. M. Allan, Mrs. Gee, Brandon; Peter Cameron, Mrs. Ed. Muir, Portage la Prairie.

Saskatchewan

From Grain Growers' Association and Co-operative Elevator Co.: F. W. Riddell, R. M. Johnson, John Evans, J. Robinson, Hon. Geo. Langley, A. G. Hawkes, J. B. Musselman, Mrs. McNaughtan.

Political Delegates: J. Cairns, Assiniboia; G. Burdew, Qu'Appelle; W. Penny, Salteaux; W. J. Goulden, MacKenzie; C. E. Little, Weyburn; W. J. Orchard, Regina; Geo. F. Edwards, Last Mountain; C. W. Stewart, Humboldt; A. Baynton, Prince Albert; T. Teare, Moose Jaw; N. McTaggart, Maple Creek; Frank Shaver, Swift Current; R. Fenerty, Kindersley; T. Carroll, Saskatoon; H. C. Clay, Battleford; D. Japp, North Battleford; Mrs. McGuire, Windthorst.

Alberta

From the U.F.A. and Western Section of U.G.G. Ltd.: H. W. Wood, C. Rice-Jones, R. A. Parker, H. Greenfield, P. Baker, Rice Sheppard, Mrs. Parlyby, C. L. McPherson, Mrs. G. F. Root, Archie Muir, Donald Cameron, W. D. Spence, Guy Johnson.

Political Delegates: G. S. Ferris, McLeod; H. W. Leonard, Bow River; K. Watson, Battle River; H. A. Malcolm, Red Deer; T. Lamarsh, Medicine Hat; S. S. Dunham, Lethbridge; H. McFarquhar, West Calgary; J. A. McDonald, Victoria.

The following resolutions were adopted, after thorough discussion of the matters with which they deal:—

Federal Political Action

"Whereas, the cause of better gov-

ernment in Canada has been ever a principal consideration in the work and aspiration of the organized farmers' movement in all the provinces of the Dominion;

"And Whereas, this cause has been the dominating feature of our work as organized farmers during the past twelve months;

"And whereas, the need of continued action to bring into effect the reforms recommended in the Farmers' Platform, which has been promulgated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is most urgent, considered from the broadest national point of view;

"And whereas, this platform, which has been described as a New National Policy for Canada, is based upon the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number of people living in the Dominion, without regard to race, creed or occupation, and is in no sense a demand for special legislation to benefit the few at the expense of the many;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in conference with the accredited delegates of the federal electoral districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the representatives of the rural districts of Ontario, here assembled in the city of Winnipeg, on this 6th day of January, 1920, do declare our intention of electing as many representatives as possible to the House of Commons at the next general election, who will endeavor to bring the Farmers' Platform into effect, and to this end invite the support and assistance of all citizens who believe in the principles enunciated in this platform."

The New National Policy

"Whereas, the political platform advocated by the organized farmers is in no sense a vocational class platform;

"And whereas, it is the hope of those advocating this platform that those of all classes who believe in the principles enunciated in it will support candidates at the next federal election who will have been pledged to its support;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this platform shall be known in future as the New National Policy."

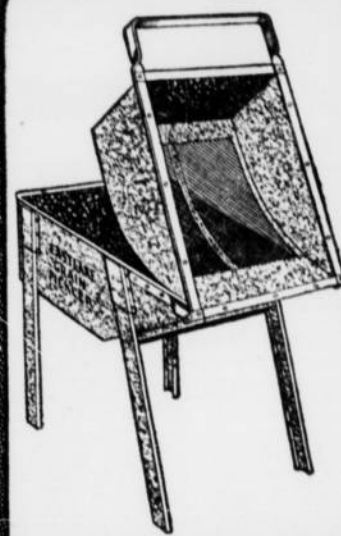
The Basis to be Provincial

"Whereas, political action amongst the organized farmers of the province here represented has been taken in response to the demands formulated in resolutions which were adopted by the provincial associations at their last annual conventions;

"And whereas, whatever political strength that exists at present amongst the organized farmers has been developed on the basis of organization within the provinces;

"And whereas, for future action it is necessary to preserve intact that machinery and organization which already have been devised within the provinces;

"Therefore, be it resolved that political activities under the auspices of the organized farmers' movement shall continue for the present to be conducted on a provincial basis, according to any plans which the existing organizations may see fit to adopt."



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Manitoba Farm Women Convene

THE convention of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, now the United Farm Women of Manitoba, has come to a new era in its progress and development. Less than three sessions were held by them in separate convention, and those three almost under protest that the women members were in the general convention where matters of general interest were under consideration. The question of holding separate conventions in future was crystallized in a resolution which provides that in future the conventions of the United Farm Women of Manitoba shall be held on the day previous to the general conventions. This indicates unmistakably that women consider they have come to the place where public affairs are the concern alike of men and women.

The sessions of the United Farm Women were entirely given over to business, the delegates relying on the general association for the inspirational part of the program. Two women speakers, Mrs. J. B. Parker, of Dauphin and Mrs. Anna Bychinsky, of Canora, were on the general program at the request of the women members.

The first business session of the United Farm Women was held on Thursday morning in the city hall. A record attendance greeted the president, Mrs. Wood, when the convention convened. The president's address and the secretary's report were given in the general convention and were dispensed with as a part of the proceedings of the women's convention. The report of the board of directors was presented by Mrs. Elliott, of Cardale, the district director for Marquette. In speaking to the report Mrs. Elliott pleaded for hospitality for the speakers who were sent out by Central office. She urged a business-like response to the requests sent out by the provincial secretary, and deplored the indifference of women to their own movement.

Women in the Farmers Movement

Mrs. Rinn, the new director for Lascar said that she believed the indifference was not amongst the women but was a characteristic of the men in the associations she knew. The women of her local were more actively interested than the men. Mrs. Gee, the director for Brandon apologized for scolding those present for the shortcomings of the absent ones, for the very fact of their presence indicated the antithesis of indifference. She asked those present to carry back to the locals the rebuke of the meeting for the shortcomings of the locals. Mrs. Albert MacGregor, director for Neepawa, disclaimed any indifference on the part of the women of her district. Mrs. Cole, the president of Cypress River Women's Section, the largest in the province outlined the reasons of the remarkable success of her local. She stated that there was one director on each phone line who got in touch with every member of the local and urged attendance at meetings, and made it her business to keep up interest.

Miss McCallum, of the Grain Growers' Guide, read the report for the year of the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women, and pointed to the great work in a national line that lay before the Farm Women of Canada.

The Dower Law

Mrs. John Dick, of Winnipeg, and S. E. Clement, M.L.A. for Brandon, were present and discussed the dower law of Manitoba. Mrs. Dick suggested that some amendments should be made to the act, among them that a woman should have the right to will the third of the property, which is hers by the dower law, and that the word "homestead" should be replaced by "all real and personal property."

Mrs. Ben Richardson, of Beaver, in the discussion agreed that one-third of all real and personal property, and that a woman should have the right to will her dower. She thought also, that a woman should be permitted to do with her dower what she wished. She knew of cases, she said, where women were left with property, and because her property was tied up until the youngest child was 21 years of age, was made unable to get capital to develop her property.

Increased Attendance—Small Number of Separate Sessions—Change Name to U.F.W.M.—Important Business

Mrs. Gee, of Virden, thought the dower should be one-half, instead of one-third, and agreed with the suggested amendments as advanced by Mrs. Dick.

At the evening session of Thursday Mrs. J. B. Parker gave an address on political action. "Independents," she said, "had been shunned by political parties in the past, and still were." She disagreed that one party was all good and the other was all bad. She thought legislation, which was good for one party must also be good for the other. Mrs. Parker said that the people, as a whole, were not willing to accept new and radical parties, but the history of civilization has been an educating of the masses to the views of the radical parties. In this connection Mrs. Parker outlined the history of the radical parties in Britain into the popular party. The speaker dealt with women in relation to popular movements, with the position of labor, and also of the returned soldiers.

At the morning session of Friday the discussion of the problems of local Women's Sections was of wide interest and application. Some of those who contributed to the discussion were Mrs. Gee, Virden; Mrs. Spicer, Roaring River; Mrs. Robinson, Oakville; Mrs. Curphy, Harlington; Mrs. A. Tooth, Eli; Mrs. MacGregor, Keyes; Mrs. A. S. George, Springfield; Mrs. MacVicar, Otterburne; Mrs. Cole, Cypress River. Many good points were brought out in connection with interesting the young people in the movement, promoting sympathy between provincial officers and local officers, and the danger of dwelling unnecessarily on the difficulties and the wrongs in the association.

Public Health

Mrs. S. E. Clement, president of the Local Council of Women of Brandon, addressed the convention on the subject of public health. Mrs. Clement was a delegate last summer to the national convention on public welfare, held in Atlantic City, and in her address gave some of the thoughts and ideas expressed at that convention. She dealt with the general progress towards free health facilities.

Mrs. Shewan, of the Canadian Club of Brandon, and Mrs. C. C. Hearn, of the L.O.D.E. in Brandon, brought greetings from their organizations.

The election of officers took place on Friday morning also. Three names were on the nomination slate for president, Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville; Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale; and Mrs. J. B. Parker, Dauphin. Mrs. Wood was elected. For vice-president the nominees were, Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale; Mrs. Albert MacGregor, Arden; Mrs. J. B. Parker, Dauphin; Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Dougald. Mrs. Parker, on the third ballot, was elected.

Resolutions Dealt with

The following are the resolutions that were passed by the convention:—

"Resolved, that the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association be hereafter known as the United Farm Women of Manitoba."

"Resolved, that all persons handling foodstuffs be compelled to have a clear certificate of health before being allowed to do this kind of work."

"Resolved, that this meeting thank

the representatives of the sister provinces who have so kindly assisted us on the program by their instructive addresses on questions that concern us so vitally, we know that as our aims are one also our difficulties are identical, and together we hope to work out our salvation."

The following two resolutions are to come before the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, this month, and were endorsed by the United Farm Women of Manitoba:—

"Whereas, if a man dies intestate, in Alberta, leaving a widow who deserted him prior to his death and lived in adultery after leaving him, the widow is not entitled to any of his personal property, but if a woman dies intestate, leaving a husband, he is entitled to all her personal property no matter how valuable it may be, and notwithstanding that she may have acquired it wholly by her own efforts."

"Resolved, that the law be amended so that what applies to women in the first instant be applied to the man."

"Whereas, a husband may obtain divorce from his wife if she has committed adultery, is coupled with cruelty, or with desertion, without lawful excuse for at least two years."

"Be it resolved, that the last two clauses be withdrawn and so allow the wife to obtain divorce on the proving of adultery alone."

The following resolutions were introduced, but because the board had already taken cognizance of their content, were not dealt with by vote:—

"Resolved, that the women members are equally interested with the men in sessions of general convention, and do not approve of meetings of the Women's Section being held while matters of importance are being discussed."

"Resolved, that better arrangements be made for the registration of delegates at the annual convention, and suggest that a que be formed to prevent so much jostling and crowding which causes delay."

Two Censored Books

By John Woodward

I AM one of those people whom the department of immigration spent much money 15 years ago to induce to come to Canada to settle on her free lands. I homesteaded on land pretty well covered with timber and much stone; the difficulties of bringing such land under cultivation being a story well known to many people out here in the West. I, being something of an expert in horticulture, have done considerable experimental work in the selection of hardy fruits for this district, which lies along the south Etoimamie river. A glance at the map will show that river to be at the eastern end of the Nut Mountain plateau. Owing to its high elevation, it is much subject to early frost. Some of the results of these experiments now show around my house, and we gather annually good crops of plums, crabs and much small fruits. Also I have sold a large number of fruit trees around the district.

I take my part in our system of local government, and our farmers organizations which include a co-operative elevator and a co-operative general store and I am interested in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. We have 23 members of my wife's family and my own who were on active service in the great war five of these were killed, and eight wounded. These boys all lived

in England which is my own native land and where three of my children were born. My son-in-law served in the Canadian infantry from before Vimy to the end of the war, and my eldest son who is now 19 years of age was rejected on account of his age though extremely anxious to go.

I feel that I have made a success of my life in this country, and am a desirable citizen of Canada, and certainly no one who knows me would cast a doubt on my patriotism. Yet notwithstanding all that I have written above I discover last week in The Guide that I was a criminal offender against the laws of Canada. My offence was that 17 years ago I purchased two books at a book store in Nottingham, England, one, God and My Neighbour, and the other, Merrie England, both written by Robert Blatchford the well known socialist writer and pro-Ally journalist. God and My Neighbour is a work on theology, and Merrie England an elementary work on socialism. These two books are still in my bookcase, though I have not read them for years. I am aware that certain pro-German literature has been banned, and rightly so, by the censor; but by the wildest stretch of imagination I am unable to see where the two afore-mentioned books could possibly offend.

One was published in 1903, the other about 1900; and they were certainly not disapproved of by the British censor's department. I must admit that certain German names are mentioned in God and My Neighbour—for instance I find Goethe and even some of the writings of one Martin Luther are favorably commented upon, but it seems to my befogged brain that surely these two men could not have taken active participation among the enemy forces during the terrible war through which we have just passed.

No! There must be another reason. Can it be that those classes who hitherto have held the ruling hand in our Canada, have decided that the common people in this country are trying to educate their minds so they may be able to qualify themselves to take a little share in the government of the country for whose prosperity and continuance as a nation many of their sons lie sleeping in the graveyards of Flanders?—Astwood, Sask.

Can You Imagine It?

A sarcastic correspondent, who signs himself C.C.C., writes to the Ottawa Citizen as follows:—

"I am seriously thinking of throwing up my job, where I have to work so terribly hard for a living, and becoming an orator. An orator is one who speaks without saying anything, and I am confident that I am very effective along this line. I have outlined my first speech. What do you think of it? I have also estimated the quantity and quality of comment and applause my speech will bring forth from the mouths of the public. Here is the speech or rather, extracts from it:—

"I am here tonight because I have an idea destiny sent me to educate and instruct the poor fish before me. I advocate the immediate consent of the people to allow the present splendid government of Canada to remain in power till 1923 or longer."

"Stop humming the Dead March down there. The Unionist government has brought prosperity to the country and filled the dinner pails of the workers. It has sprinkled waters upon the fertile prairie lands and made the crops to grow. It has put a stop to profiteering and lowered the high cost of living. It has smashed the power of the vested interests and has seen that the canners and packers packed nothing but the very highest quality of goods. It has been at all times fair and above board and has kept nothing from the public."

"The Unionist government is the people's government. It speaks with the people's voice and embodies the heart and will of the people. It is a good government and deserves to remain in power for another hundred years."

"Just imagine, if you can, the great outburst of applause which would follow the above words. Imagine the number of people who would rush up the aisles of the hall and slap me on the back and cry: 'Good boy! You speak the truth!' Just imagine it! Can you imagine it? I cannot."

DATES TO REMEMBER

United Farmers of Alberta Convention, Calgary, Jan. 20, 21, 22, 23, 1920	
Saskatchewan G.G. Convention, Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12, 13, 1920	
Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon, Jan. 13 to 16	
Gas Engine Courses, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Jan. 7 to 26; Feb. 4 to 23.	
Winnipeg Poultry Exhibition, Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, 1920	
Avery Tractor Schools, Winnipeg, Feb. 3 to 6; Regina, Feb. 10 to 13	
Saskatchewan Dairy Association, Moose Jaw, February 11, 12, 13, 1920	
Western Canada Dairy Show, Winnipeg, February 16 to 21, 1920	
Case Tractor Schools, Saskatoon, Jan. 14 to 17; Edmonton, Jan. 20 to 25	
National Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg, February 24-28, 1920	
Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, March 29 to April 3, 1920	

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 14, 1920

United Farmers of Manitoba

In the unprecedentedly large number of delegates in attendance, in their strong, steady enthusiasm and keen interest in the work they had to do, and in the thoroughness with which they debated the questions they had to decide, and threshed them out so as to obtain well-reasoned conclusions, the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, at Brandon, last week has marked another advance in the progress of the truly democratic movement which is now making headway towards the establishment of the principles of the New National Policy in the legislation of Canada.

The convention assembled under the name which it has borne since the beginning of the grain growers' fight for justice and equal rights 18 years ago, that is, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. That name has now passed into history. It was decided on the first day of the convention to change the name to the United Farmers of Manitoba. The increase in the number of locals during the past year, the great growth in its total membership, and the determined spirit which animates that membership and was so strongly in evidence at the convention, prove that the United Farmers of Manitoba are going forward in a manner worthy of the principles to which they are devoted.

Among the questions of outstanding importance at the convention none was more keenly debated than that in regard to provincial political action. After nearly seven hours' discussion, in which some half-a-hundred speeches in all were made, and every viewpoint was presented, and all the considerations involved were duly considered, the decision arrived at was that the question of taking provincial action is to be left entirely to the initiative of each local constituency, but further, that if the majority of the constituencies in the province, after consulting the electors in their respective constituencies, declare in favor of taking concerted action at the next provincial election, the provincial executive is to call a convention of accredited delegates from the constituencies for the purpose of formulating a provincial platform.

It was manifest in the progress of the debate that the convention in coming to this decision was animated by recognition of the fact that the New National Policy, which has been built up in a truly democratic way on fundamental principles of national importance, has grown from the ground up, not from the top down. It has grown up from the locals, through the provincial conventions, and then through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, into formulation which, in thoroughly democratic procedure, had then to be considered, modified, if necessary, and finally ratified and taken into acceptance by the new democratic movement as a whole. The convention recognized that there has never been such a growth of a provincial platform in Manitoba, and that in the formulation of such a declaration of principles and demands, the only course which could rightly and consistently be followed would be to let truly democratic action work from the ground up, beginning with the locals.

All the many matters of importance discussed and dealt with by the convention are fully presented in the report of the convention's deliberations and decisions printed in this issue of The Guide. The whole convention will unquestionably give increased inspiration to the democratic movement which is sweeping across Canada for the renovation

of our national life. It will give renewed determination to all Canadian men and women who are upholders of the New National Policy to work, with greater energy than ever, true "comrades in the advance," shoulder to shoulder, for the realization of these principles.

National Marketing

The declaration made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its special meeting last week, in regard to national marketing of Canada's wheat product, is printed elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. The council's resolution expresses no opinion, for the present, on the principle of national marketing as a permanent policy, but confines itself to declaring for national marketing while the countries importing Canada's wheat product retain government control of their imports and distribution.

This resolution of the council was fully debated at the convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and endorsed by the convention.

The question of national marketing as a permanent policy is one which requires careful study from every point of view, before a decision can rightly be arrived at. An enlightening contribution to the discussion of this question has been presented in a recent issue of The Guide, in an article reprinted from the Saskatchewan Co-operative News, which we are sure has been read with attention, as it well deserves to be, by all the readers of The Guide. The facts and arguments in that article form an important and valuable part of the material to be taken into account and duly weighed. The outstanding argument in favor of national marketing is that it would do away with speculation, or, to speak plainly, gambling in wheat products, to the enormous disadvantage of both producers and consumers.

On the other hand, there are considerations which must also necessarily be taken into account. How, in the first place (in the years following the removal of the present government control of imports and distribution in the countries which are the markets for this country's wheat products), could the initial price be fixed each year so as to secure a justly adequate immediate return to the producers, and at the same time safeguard effectually against the initial price failing to be sustained by the world's markets? This would be a matter of formidable difficulty.

In the event of the national marketing of a crop resulting, not in a surplus of money to be distributed among the producers, but in a deficit, how would such a deficit be met? As a national indebtedness? This is one of the questions which must be faced. Another is the question whether the principle of national marketing, if adopted as a permanent policy in respect of Canada's wheat product, should not, as a matter of necessary logic, be extended to other products, and if not, why not?

The more the pros and cons are considered, the more complicated and difficult the whole question is seen to be. The Guide hopes to have the whole question fully discussed in its columns. The only conclusion The Guide can offer at present is that it would appear that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, after due consideration, came to a judicious decision in so framing the resolution they adopted as to make it include no expression of opinion, at this time, in regard to the principle of government control of the marketing of wheat products as a permanent policy.

The resolution, after setting forth that the abnormal conditions created by the war have rendered it necessary for the governments of exporting and importing countries to exercise control over shipments of foodstuffs, particularly wheat, and after noting the possibilities of the continuance of such control in the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, declare that, in the belief of the council, "it is desirable to continue national marketing of Canada's wheat product at least as long as the principal countries importing Canada's wheat retain governmental control of their imports and distribution."

Violations of Freedom

The people of Canada will not be true to their instincts, their traditions, and their just rights, as a free, self-governing people, if they do not demand, and insist upon getting, an explanation from Ottawa, in regard to the arbitrary proceedings that have taken place recently, months after the cessation of hostilities, in the invasion of private houses, colleges and libraries, under the provisions of an order-in-council framed explicitly for war-time conditions, the seizure of books and papers, and the sentencing of individuals to terms of imprisonment for having in their possession literature under the war-time ban of the censorship.

In Alberta, and in Ontario, these searches, arrests, confiscations, and punishments have been carried out in a manner which would have been more in keeping with the old methods of the old autocratic regime in Russia than with the institutions of government in this free country.

It is a fundamental maxim of democracy and freedom that the citizen who is truly loyal to his responsibilities of citizenship will not consent to arbitrary measures. The price of liberty and of justice is unceasing vigilance. It is the duty of the elected representatives of the people in parliament to bring this matter up for full and free discussion, and to compel the government to declare itself plainly and without equivocation. Such bureaucratic methods of absolutism can have no right place on Canadian soil. The whole situation is one that must be cleared up at the earliest possible moment.

The same spirit which the Canadian people manifested in submitting loyally to the restrictions imposed upon their liberties by the all-compelling necessities of the war, demands now that there shall be absolute maintenance of all the constitutional and loyal safeguards of liberty, which are the very life-blood of our existence as a free people. We are not a free people if in time of peace we are not free to read, or even to have in our possession, books or papers discussing political, social, economic, or industrial questions in a manner disapproved of by some bureaucrat at Ottawa.

The governmental system of Canada is the creation of the free people of Canada. It is not the master. It must not be allowed to assume a dictatorship over the people of Canada in any respect.

Business Profits Taxation

The Dominion statute, which imposed the business profits war tax, expired with the ending of the year 1919. During the four years in which it was in operation that system of taxation yielded \$96,747,000, this total including an estimated return of \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1919-20. It is intimated

from Ottawa that the government's policy in regard to continuance or discontinuance of that method of taxation will probably be made known before the new Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, delivers his budget speech at the approaching session of parliament.

In this connection it is to be remembered that the late Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, took occasion, in making the budget speech last year, to say that "the business profits tax, if not repealed when war conditions terminate, must have an adverse influence upon the investment of money in business enterprises in Canada." No evidence has been adduced in support of this assertion. Not only must evidence of a convincing character to this effect be forthcoming before such an assertion can be taken as true, but the condition of the national finances demands imperatively that the question of the continuance of business profits taxation be decided on wider grounds than are taken into account in any such assertion. If it is discontinued its discontinuance will mean the raising of revenue by some alternative means.

More revenue cannot in justice be raised by the customs tariff; justice and the best interests of the progress and welfare of the Canadian people demand that there shall be not more but less tariff taxation. The national debt has been increased from \$336,000,000, before the war, to \$1,800,000,000. Interest charges are now \$115,000,000 a year, in comparison with less than \$13,000,000 before the war.

Our whole system of taxation has thus far shown a tender solicitude towards wealth and a callous disregard in overburdening the mass of the people by taxation of the necessities of their life and industry. In this respect Canada holds an exceptional place among the leading nations. It is to be repeated that there is no evidence that business profits taxation has prevented investments in business and industrial organizations. Canadian business cannot claim that it has had to pay more than its just share to the national revenue. It has not had to pay as large a share proportionately as is levied on business in Great Britain, in other nations of the Empire, or in the United States.

The time is at hand for a juster apportionment of the burdens which will have to be borne in this country.

How the System Works

An enlightening remark in regard to the operation of the system of tariff protection, which has been the fiscal policy of this country for 40 years, is made by Sir George Bury, formerly a vice-president of the C.P.R., and now president of the Whalen Pulp Company, in the public statement he made on his return recently from a business trip to Japan and China. In the course of that statement he says:—

If Canadian manufacturers do not wake up to the national importance of developing foreign trade, then perhaps a little tariff legislation might be suggested as a means of enlightening them. You know the theory of the protective tariff is that it preserves the home market, and thus enables the manufacturer to compete in the foreign market. But, apparently, too many Canadian manufacturers are content to enjoy the easy fruits of the protected home market.

Sir George Bury knows what he is talking about. The protective duties which make the manufacturers, who are their beneficiaries, a privileged class are in intent and in operation, penalty duties, enabling them to impose tolls upon the consumers of this country. The Canadian people have suffered too long by class control of the nation's fiscal policy.

The New National Policy is for the control

of public policy in the best interests of all classes, with special privilege to none.

Agriculture Asserting Itself

Not to Canada alone are confined the signs of the time which show that the basic importance of agriculture, as the all-important economic factor and as the great stabilizing influence in national life, is coming to be better recognized now than ever before. A recent conference held in the capital of the United States consisted mainly of representatives of capital and labor; there were also representatives of agriculture present. True, they were few in number, and were given scant attention, the delegates representative of other interests monopolizing almost all the time of the conference as well as practically all the public attention given to its proceedings. But the presence of those delegates representative of agriculture and such part as they were allowed to take in the conference are significant.

At that conference in Washington one of the agricultural representatives pointed out that the representatives of both labor and capital failed to show due recognition of the fact that agriculture is the basic industry on which not only the prosperity, but the actual existence of all other industries rest. "You cannot even strike until you have eaten," he said in the course of his address. The whole matter of agriculture having effective representation in connection with governmental systems has taken on an important aspect in the light of recent developments. The dominating new development is the determination of the agriculturalists to secure the just recognition which agriculture

must have, not for any self-interested class reasons but in the interest of the best welfare of all classes. Charles S. Barrett, one of the delegates representing agriculture at the Washington conference, says, in a recent statement:—

The trouble is the city folk have no reliable information about farming. They do not seem to realize that we have had to pay higher prices for machinery, fertilizers, supplies, everything we wear and use, and enormously increased wages to the agricultural laborer. The Government ought to spread information on the cost of production in agriculture. The reward which the farmer gets for his toil is of the scantiest. Has it ever occurred to the city people what the prices of foods would be if the farmer figured on the basis of an eight-hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime?

High prices are not the fault of the farmer. Consider this: A few weeks ago the price of pork, beef and corn dropped. The change was forced by economic conditions over which the farmer has no control. But did any manufacturer offer to reciprocate by selling agricultural machinery or other wares to the farmer at a reduced price? Not in the least. The result is that the farmer is hit as much, if not more, by the high cost of living as any other class in the community.

The farmers of every country are its greatest stabilizers. In every country they have been a steadfast force for the advance of democracy and of justice to all classes. They are still, as they have heretofore been, more than any other class, the ballast in the ship of state. The time has come when they are realizing as never before that they have been exploited, and that in justice to themselves they must exert their political strength intelligently so as to secure the establishment of equal rights to all, with special privilege to none.



The Dog in the Manger

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

HISTORY was made at the seventeenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held in the city of Brandon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 7, 8 and 9. It was the largest convention ever held by the association, the accredited delegates numbering over 700, while the attendance, including fraternal and visiting delegates, was fully double that number.

While many important questions were dealt with, the chief interest centred around political action. Throughout the convention, no speaker lost an opportunity to refer to the determination of the organized farmers to place their own representatives in the halls of parliament to establish clean impartial government and to place upon the statute books of the country legislation embodying the principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The convention was absolutely unanimous on the question of federal political action, and the only difference of opinion was as to whether or not it would be wise for the association as a whole to enter the provincial political field. On this point there was a keen debate, beginning with a sharp cleavage of opinion. The debate, however, revealed the fact that all parties were united in their loyalty to the principles for which the association stands, the divergence of opinion being only upon the question of whether or not entry into provincial politics at the present time would tend to unify or to divide the forces of the association.

In the end, a unanimous decision was reached. The resolution as finally carried recognized that federal questions were the main issues, but that concerted action in the provincial field should also be taken, and a provincial platform promulgated, as soon as a majority of the provincial constituencies signified their wish for it.

The re-election of J. L. Brown, of

Grain Growers' Association becomes United Farmers of Manitoba--Great Enthusiasm for Political Action

Pilot Mound, as president of the association, gave great satisfaction to a large majority of the delegates. As vice-president, Mr. Brown will have at his side during 1920, a representative of the younger generation, Donald G. McKenzie, a son of that veteran of the farmers' cause, Roderick McKenzie. With the old guard and the new working harmoniously together, 1920 bids fair to be the most successful in the history of the association.

An important decision, arrived at after due consideration by a practically unanimous vote, was to change the name of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the United Farmers of Manitoba. This will bring the association in line with the sister organizations in Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick, and will also remove any impression that may have existed that it was an organization of those engaged in grain growing alone.

Women's Activity

The farm women of Manitoba took an important part in the deliberations of the convention. Separate sessions of the Women's Section were held during a portion of the time of the convention, but the ladies were present when all the most important questions were under discussion in the main convention, some matters being left over by the men until they could have the assistance of the ladies in coming to a decision. It was generally agreed, too, that of all the reports presented to the convention, that of the secretary of the Women's Section, Miss Mabel Finch, carried off the palm. Not only was it a most interesting record of the growth of the Women's Section in the number of its branches and its membership, but it was a revelation to the

men to know what a wide scope of usefulness the women have found, and how many matters vital to the welfare of the community are now being dealt with which were neglected before the women became active workers in the organization.

On Wednesday evening the delegates met with the members of the livestock convention in public meeting, and heard addresses by Premier Norris, H. S. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner, and Mrs. Bychinsky, who spoke on the problem of the foreigner in Canada.

The large attendance at the convention created a problem of accommodation, both for the holding of the sessions and the quartering of the delegates. Every hotel in Brandon was filled to capacity, but through the services of an accommodation bureau opened by the citizens, quarters were found for all the delegates, many being received in private homes as well as at the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. The convention was held in the Gordon-McKay building, which provides ample space, though delegates in some parts of the hall found a difficulty in hearing the speakers. News of size of the convention reached Winnipeg, and brought from the Board of Trade of that city an invitation to hold the 1921 convention at the capital. The convention decided by unanimous vote, however, to stay with their tried and true friend the Wheat City, and the invitation of the mayor of Brandon was warmly accepted.

The convention, it was reported, would have been considerably larger, if it had been held a few days later. During the past year a large number of Ruthenians have joined the association,

and a strong delegation from the north country would have been present but for the fact that the opening day of the convention fell on the Ruthenian Christmas, January 7. The directors were asked to take this into consideration in fixing the date of the next convention.

The program of the convention was a very heavy one, over 150 resolutions being handed in to the resolutions committee. Some of these were amalgamated, but when the convention was brought to a close at 11.30 p.m. on Friday, 14 resolutions still remained to be dealt with and these were referred to the board of directors for consideration.

Was It a Joke?

A resolution on the order paper read as follows:—

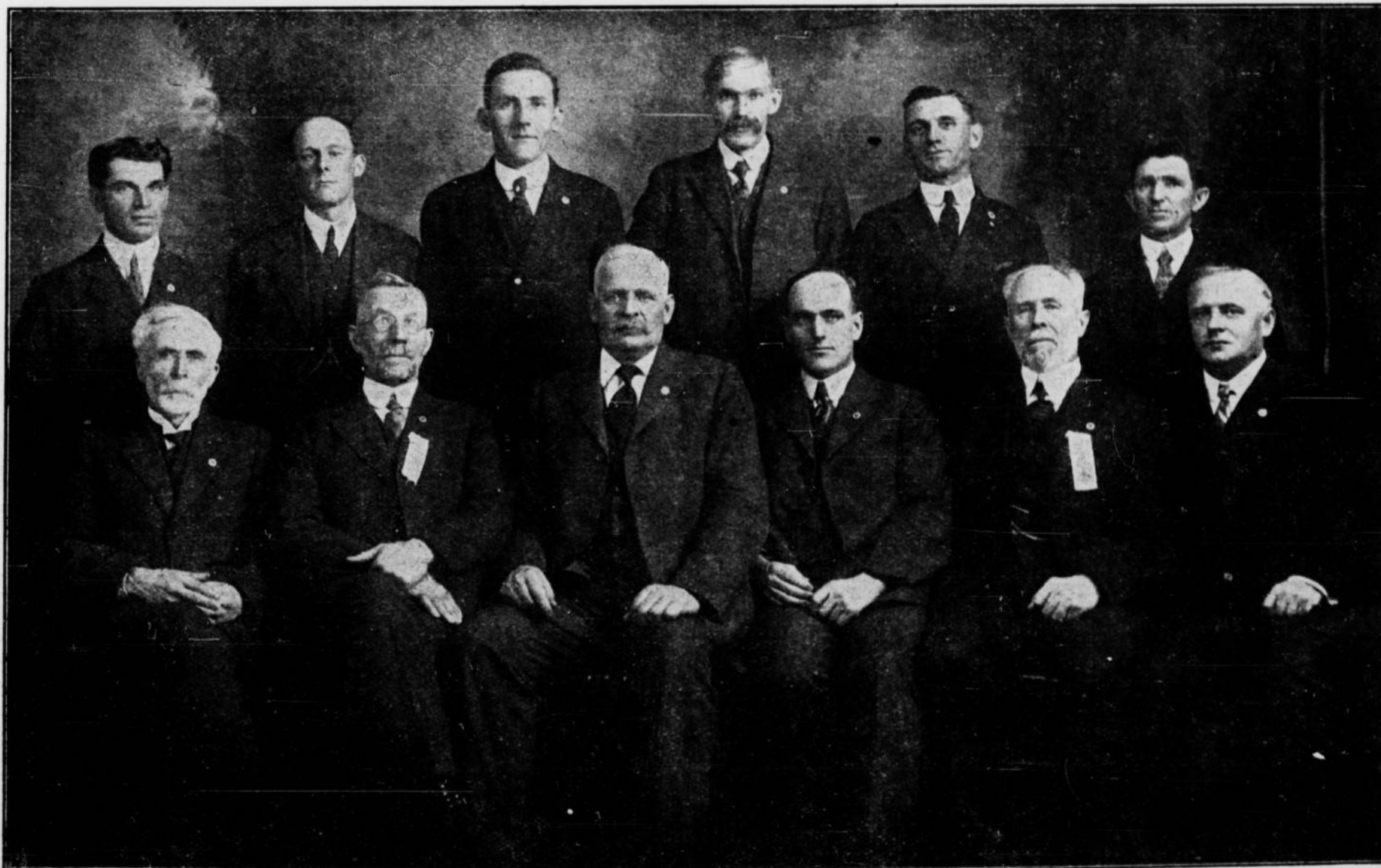
"Whereas, the Union government holds the reins of power, and has lost the confidence of the people, therefore be it resolved, that we ask them to resign."

The laughter and applause which greeted the reading of this resolution indicated that it expressed the sentiment of a great majority of the delegates. It was not considered necessary, however, to place it on the records of the convention, and the resolution was "placed on the table."

Other resolutions which were disposed of peremptorily by being tabled included one requiring the resignation of any member of the executive who might be a successful candidate for parliamentary honors.

Votes of thanks were passed at the close of the convention to the citizens of Brandon for their hospitality, to the Central office staff of the association, to the minute secretary, C. H. Burnell, to the resolutions committee, to the president for his capable handling of the convention, and to the press representatives.

Continued on Page 20



Officers and Directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba, 1920.

Sitting, left to right: P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; J. L. Brown, president, Pilot Mound; D. G. McKenzie, vice-president, Brandon; Peter Wright, Myrtle; W. R. Wood, M.L.A., secretary, Winnipeg. Standing, left to right: A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; I. B. Griffiths, Binscarth; Bruce Edie, Dugald; W. H. French, Stony Mountain; C. L. Stoney, Morris; W. I. Ford, Harlington. R. F. Chapman, Nings, and R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, were not present when the photograph was taken. Mr. Avison being absent from the convention through illness.

Brown's Presidential Address

CIRCUMSTANCES, the general nature of which are familiar to you all and into the details of which I shall not at this time enter, have laid upon me the duty of delivering to you the president's address.

Your officers and board of directors have during the year been called upon to make some important decisions. They have had a keen sense of their responsibility; and whether their judgment has been wise or unwise, rest assured they have not acted hastily, and have sought not personal interests but only the welfare of the great farmers' movement. Perhaps I should not say farmers' movement but rather people's movement in which we, by virtue of our numbers and the strength of our organization, are enabled to play a leading part.

At former conventions we have discussed important problems. Our discussions and decisions have been far-reaching in their effects. From this place has gone forth an influence that has mightily affected the history of the Canadian people, but at no time since the association was first organized have we been met with heavier responsibilities, or been called upon to face more serious and difficult problems than those which confront us today.

For four years we met here in annual convention under the shadow of the great world war. During those four years, when the men and women of Manitoba—as were Britons everywhere—were giving of their dearest and their best to the cause of human liberty; when overwhelming disaster to Britain and her allies was at any time among the immediate possibilities, it was natural that our thoughts should be mainly concerned with the immediate issues of the war. It was natural also that many should have felt, that, with our very existence as a nation hanging in the balance, matters of finance and matters of general policy should take a secondary place. For if we failed to win the war, nothing else mattered. Perhaps, even a year ago, we were still so close to the war that there was a measure of justification for those who felt that the time was "not yet" to push for radical economic reforms. It is now, however, nearly 14 months since the last gun was fired on the western front. The armies are demobilized. The war is a matter of history, but the aftermath remains. What do we find? Bankruptcy, starvation and threatened anarchy in continental Europe. In Britain, a disastrous coal strike and a narrowly averted railway strike have seriously impaired the national efficiency. In the United States, strikes among the coal miners and the steel workers have threatened the industrial life of the nation. While from end to end of Canada we have had industrial turmoil and unrest, culminating in the Winnipeg strike of the early summer. When we think of these conditions, together with the fact that we have a national debt of \$2,000,000,000, we may well stand appalled at the immensity of the problems that confront us. It would, therefore, seem to be the part of statesmanship to at once stop temporizing, to discard all methods of expediency in which we may have felt compelled to acquiesce while the war was still with us and to at once adopt a national policy based upon sound and righteous principles.

I cannot here and now discuss in detail any proposed legislative reforms, but I should like to indicate a few general principles, which, in my humble judgment, must govern if the Canadian people are to achieve their high destiny and build up on this northern half of the North-American continent out of the heterogeneous elements that now constitute our population a strong and united people, a worthy link in the chain of British democracies that encircles the globe.

Principles of Movement

And let me say here, that the principles to which I wish to call your attention are not new principles. They are as old as the human race. They have

Citizens of Canada Face Democracy's Responsibilities ---The New Outlook in Political Field

been expounded by the world's greatest teachers. They are fundamental to any era of peace and goodwill among men. And is that not what we are striving for? If not, then I don't wish to be long to the Grain Growers' Association any longer.

One of these principles is the one which was stated long ago in this form: "To whom much has been given, of him shall much be required." Privilege and responsibility go hand in hand. They are in direct proportion to each other. But, unfortunately, in the past, privilege has been too often the means of escaping responsibility rather than an incentive to assume it.

Let me call your attention to a few sentences in the directors' report of a year ago. "The great question now is not the winning of the

war but the paying of the cost. Through some method or methods of taxation sums of money must be raised of which we had never dreamed. The equitable distribution of that burden is the problem of the hour." That is just as true today as it was a year ago, and, if anything, the problem clamors more insistently for a satisfactory solution.

The great evil of taxation through a customs tariff lies in the fact that it absolutely fails to distribute the burden equitably. Indeed it can easily be shown that it rests with undue heaviness upon those least able to bear it. But, when the customs tariff becomes not merely a means of collecting necessary revenue, a device which while theoretically indefensible may have some merits as a practical expedient, but becomes a means whereby privileged interests may extort blood money from those less privileged, it becomes an iniquity that we cannot tolerate.

I know the problem is not easy of solution. Possibly, indeed, I may say probably, perfect equity is not attainable. To prevent shoving the burden on to the weak is not easy of accomplishment. It must, however, be our ideal. Money must be sought from where it is and not from where it is not. The "haves" and not the "have nots" must supply the funds.

In regard to the proposition that comes from many quarters that there should be a levy on capital we can only say that while the object sought is eminently desirable, the difficulties in the way of devising any practicable scheme would seem to be almost insuperable. Unfortunately, our war-time finance was not characterized by the highest statesmanship. I don't wish to appear unduly critical of our war-time governments. Their responsibilities were heavy, the difficulties in their way tremendous; but whatever successes Canada may have achieved in the war, it must always be reckoned among our conspicuous failures that the opportune moment for collecting a large part of the cost was allowed to pass by unimproved.

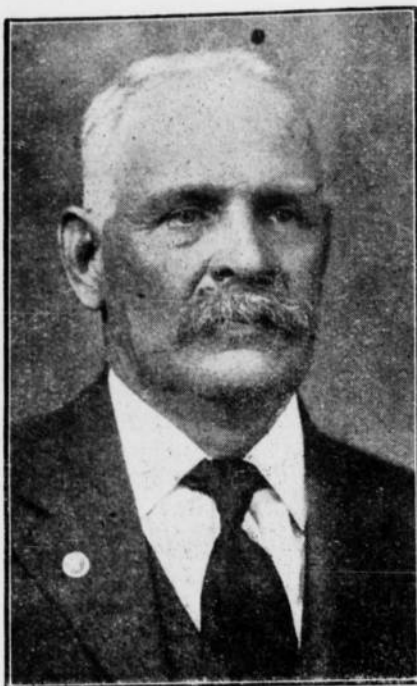
There is a second principle that must be emphasized, it is stated thus:—

The Whole Suffers With the Part

"We are all members of one body, and if one member suffer we all suffer together." Warnings are coming to us from certain quarters against class

legislation and class domination. So persistent are these warnings that one would almost think that class legislation and class domination had never been known in human history. Not

only are these not new things, but government by a class, for a class has always been one of the most prolific causes of unrest. The French Revolution, we are told by the historian, was a revolt of the French people against royal despotism and class privilege. The misery and degradation of the French peasants under Louis XV., were the direct causes of the excesses under Robespierre. Bolshevik Russia is the legitimate child of bureaucratic Russia. A state can no more afford to ignore a sore in any part of the body politic than a man can afford to ignore a



J. L. Brown, Elected President United Farmers of Manitoba for 1920.

gangrene because it happens to be on one of his toes. Injustice to any must in time work disaster to all, and not only disaster but disgrace. So true are the words of Lloyd George: "The flag of a nation is as much disgraced when it waves over slums of vice and crime as when it goes down to defeat on the battlefield." Would that we might learn the lesson that history teaches us. We have referred to the Winnipeg strike. The lesson that we have been most emphatically taught by that strike, if we have the wisdom to learn it, is that no section of the community can suffer without all suffering together.

It does seem to me, however, that we have been making the mistake of concerning ourselves almost wholly with the way in which social and industrial unrest have made themselves manifest, and have given insufficient attention to the causes which have led to them. The seeds of Bolshevism, whatever that may be, or any other dangerous "ism" are like wild oats—they will only grow when all the conditions are favorable; and even if we grant that Europe has furnished the seed we have for 40 years at least been preparing the soil. With so many of the results of class legislation and class domination before us we may well feel amused at the horror with which class domination is regarded by some.

But we may also well pause and ask ourselves, "Whither are we tending?" The remarkable and unexpected success that has attended the first entrance of the organized farmers into active politics on any large scale, as seen in the Ontario elections, has forced the question to the front. If there was quietude in the mind of any or fear that a farmer government would be characterized by the narrowness of vision that is often ascribed to those who till the soil, that fear has been dispelled by the broad and statesman-like addresses of Premier Drury.

Agriculture's Burden

The work of our organization has in the past been largely a matter of having grievances redressed and of resisting the encroachments of predatory interests. We have felt, and I think rightly, that agriculture has had to bear an undue share of the nation's burdens. There has been no such thing as our passing the burden on to anyone else. But faced as we are with the possibility in the not distant future of hav-

ing a controlling position in the councils of the nation, we may well inquire as to our purposes and ideals. For rest assured our cause is doomed from the outset, and properly so, if we have not learned as so many have failed to learn, that "We are members of one body, and if one member suffer we all suffer together." And as we all suffer together, so we must all work together. We can all recall the illustration used by a wise man of old and the circumstances under which it was used: "If the foot should say because I am not the hand I am not of the body. Is it therefore not of the body? If the whole body were seeing where were the hearing, and if the whole were hearing where were the smelling?" Can we not apply to civil life the lessons that we were taught by the war? If there is one thing more than another that the war has taught us, it is the necessity of co-ordinated effort. The war was won by the co-ordination of all the forces of all the allied powers. The fighting men in the armies and the navies, the transport men, the munition workers, the men in the forestry battalions, the medical corps, the Red Cross nurses, every one who tried to "carry on" were all factors in achieving victory. Foolish people these days are discussing the question, "Who won the war?" Even a magazine of the standing of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, has made the statement that: "The Allies lost the war for four years less ten days and then General Foch, with the Americans in the van, won in 112 days." The logic of such a statement is all wrong, and one can only feel contempt for the small mind from which it emanated. Who won the war? The Belgians when they stemmed the first mad rush of the German hordes toward Paris. The French at Verdun, when with the watchword, "They shall not pass," they held the line against tremendous odds. The British on many fronts in three continents and on the seven seas. The Canadians won the war at Ypres, at St. Julien, at Vimy, at Paschendale, at Mons and a score of other places. The Americans won the war. They rendered invaluable service to the Allies in the capacity of neutrals and later as active combatants contributed in large measure to the overthrow of the German armies. In this connection we may recall the story of the man, who, after watching his wife churning for an hour, jumped up, grabbed the dasher and then went around bragging that he had brought the butter in ten minutes.

Civilization Today is Complex

We must learn that this present day civilization of ours is like a highly-complex machine, producing richer and fuller results when efficiently operated than the simpler organization of an earlier day, but like the highly-complex machine more easily thrown out of gear. But, as we would not discard the automobile for the ox-cart because it is a more complicated machine, neither would we willingly dispense with the benefits of our modern civilization because of the difficulties of the operation. The maximum of these benefits can only be attained through the perfect co-ordination of all the forces of the community and the nation. If the farmer or the mechanic, or the railway man should say because I am not a lawyer, or a doctor, or a banker, I am not of the body, is he therefore not of the body? If all were farmers where were the skilled mechanics? If all were bankers where were the railroads? If all were school-teachers who would dig the sewers? Any lasting social order can only be brought about through a recognition of these very simple truths.

Let me indicate another principle. The long ago statement was in this form, "How much is a man better than a sheep?" And yet human life has been one of the cheapest things that the world has known and has been recklessly sacrificed on many altars. Down through the centuries the altar of military glory has claimed its millions. What did it matter if a few millions

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Mrs. Wood's Address

It is with a different feeling that we approach you at this our 1920 convention.

Reconstruction was the popular word a year ago, still we were only on the brink, bewildered with the chaos around us.

We have had a year's experience and as we compare this yuletide with the last one, to a great extent we find cheer and brightness in place of sorrow and depression. "Time is a great healer." Time is also a great teacher and may I ask what progress have we women made within the year.

It is time we made an inventory of our achievements and if satisfactory we will then feel encouraged to proceed with fresh vigor for the new year in doing our share of putting this old world back into normal shape. The world has never seemed so big to us as it does today. Its problems have never been so staggering in their immensity and, in consequence, we as a young organization may wonder what part we can do in its great fight for recovery.

Has our influence been felt with the past year? I feel that it has and my reason for so thinking is that our rural women are being recognized in our own organization as never before.

The demand for women speakers is just as great as for men speakers. Women who have objected to women suffrage in the past by the influence of our organized women are falling into line. Both men and women are realizing the fact that women are half the political force and using more of their energy to enlist and educate the women. They are realizing that what is good for the farmer is good for the farmer's wife and family. They are studying our national policy and by so doing are finding that, if economic conditions are all awry, our community conditions cannot be prosperous. Through the influence of our organized women it has been made possible to meet with our city friends to discuss problems of mutual interest.

The New Outlook

Never has a convention of Manitoba farmers and farm women met where public opinion has been so centred on us. It is the first great opportunity we have ever had of putting our principles as enunciated in our political platform, known as the New National Policy, before an eager and hungry electorate of the Dominion. "Nothing succeeds like success." It is a notable circumstance that those who in 1911 stigmatized us as traitors and in an agony of patriotism besought us to have no truck or trade with the Yankees, now calmly stand by and see our wheat making its way to the American markets just as it should have done years ago. Truly we may say in the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, "the whirlygig of time brings about its revenges," or shall I say reverses. Isn't that progress secured by the assistance of the women? But it behooves us, as we carry on in this period of reconstruction, that we do it in a sane, cool manner avoiding all rashness, no matter how we long for pet reforms. We must guard against the sneer of those who declare all women erratic and unstable, lest we lose prestige. This is the testing point in our organization. We must go on with an evenness of temper which we admire in our best friends, always earnest and hopeful; ready to hear both sides of every question, definite in our own opinions but cordial and attentive when the opposite view is presented for, in so doing, we are ever learning to present our own case and have a ready answer for every argument.

We should be careful not to leave the impression with anyone that in trying to improve our conditions, by getting rid of many of the unjust burdens we have borne so long, that we are not acting from a spirit of revenge to get even nor are we trying to put over our burdens on others. Our burdens are the burdens of the great consuming class and they should all be as anxious to have them removed as we. All we ask for is a square deal (something we have never had) and a fair field and no special favor to anyone.

President of the Manitoba W.S.G.G.A. Reviews Past Work, and Presents New Outlook for Coming Year

Our association with men and women as members has become more attractive because political action has been put on our program.

A long enduring electorate has been patiently waiting for something that will give them power to remedy their ills and in political action, they see that power. Optimism has taken the place of pessimism.

Lines of Special Study

We feel that at last there is a way out. We now have our organization and also our definite national policy and we find the women as well as the men anxious to study that policy. It has been wisely said "as your women are so will the nation be. Educate a boy and you educate an individual. Educate a girl and you may be educating a family." Therefore it is essential that we use our influence wisely so that there will be a veritable regeneration of all political evils.

Our Women's Sections have been devoting their time to four special lines of work other than organization work, and we find they have been specially responsive to that of the New Canadian schools. This is an interesting and important subject and one in which we find so many ways of rendering assistance. If we only spend half the time and energy in it that we did in patriotic work during the war, we shall be doing a service toward Canadianizing Canada that will count for all time to come.

Our clubs are trying to encourage teachers who are taking up the work of making Canadian citizens of the non-English children for we are told that in order to accomplish results it must be through the children. Homes are built beside the schools for the teacher so that home life will be what she likes to make it and the children are taken into these homes in turn and taught the every day customs of the Canadian people. Canada, during the war, through the service our boys rendered, has received a prominent position among the nations of the world and if she is to uphold her status and become truly a nation among nations, our work must be to make every man, woman and child a loyal Canadian citizen.

Another work we have taken up this year is to make our association as attractive as possible for the young people. We are asking them to join our organization as associate members and are soliciting their interest so that they will prepare themselves to be officers of the future. We need the vitality and energy of the younger people and the wisdom and judgment of the older ones to make a workable combination in order that we may always maintain our position and be an influence in all advanced thought and questions of the day, so in order to hold their interest we must put on a program suitable to their needs and it is to that end we have taken up this particular work.

Better medical facilities have received a great deal of attention from our rural women during the past year. The most apparent results of their efforts have been the securing of public health nurses. Working in co-operation with other organizations, they have

created a wide-spread demand for nurses in the districts in which their sections are situated and though many are still agitating for this service the number of nurses has been raised in our province during the past year from ten to thirty.

The municipal hospital act is of such recent legislation that preparations to establish municipal hospitals in districts where they are required is still in an embryo stage. Through the efforts of the rural people in Springfield, a municipal doctor has been secured, whose services are for the benefit of all in the municipality. Having a municipal doctor would be a boon to any district for the poor would receive just as effectual service and treatment as the rich and each would share the expenditure through having a small tax levied according to their holdings.

Interprovincial Work

Not only are the farm women united for work in our own province but they are working together interprovincially to attain greater results.

The Interprovincial Council, which held its first meeting in Brandon late last January and whose members addressed this convention, has held three meetings during the year, all in conjunction with the council of agriculture. At the July meeting the constitution of the Canadian Council was so amended that one representative from each of the provincial associations is now a member of the council of agriculture.

At the April meeting the standing committees of the interprovincial were formed and are as follows: immigration, public health, social service, young people, property laws for women and publicity. These committees have been at work during the year. That on immigration deserves special mention for the convener, Mrs. McNaughton, has three times been called into consultation with the members of the government in outlining and laying down policies which shall govern immigration, especially of women, in these post-war days.

Contribution to a National Idea

As a member of the Interprovincial

Council during the year I am constantly impressed with the importance of developing a national outlook in our public life as citizens. It is doubtful if we have thought sufficiently nationally during the years gone by, and in my opinion it is time for our ever effort to make this a truly homogeneous nation of Canadians. I believe that the national organization, the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as we hope to be known, will have no small contribution to make to this national ideal.

Your president feels that it is fitting that she should now give a little account of her stewardship.

Owing to lack of help in the house and press of extra work on the farm the first part of the year she was unable to take up the duties of president as they should have been taken up. Later on when harvest and threshing had been cleared away, she was quite free to be of service in any way she could. Altogether through the year there were executive meetings, board meetings, meetings of locals, political action meetings and organization meetings to attend. She can assure you that these meetings have been a pleasure and inspiration and as the work proceeds we feel there is a closer bond of sympathy being created between all the workers which encourages and stimulates to greater action. We appreciate the help given us by the men and more especially do we as a directorate appreciate the work that our secretary has accomplished during the year. When one considers the discouragements in office work through lack of response to communications, inability to supply the demand for speakers etc., and the hardships of organizations work in new districts, we want her to understand that we thoroughly realize what such work means.

Our work for the coming year is not yet fully planned but there are hosts of things to be done.

There is the subject of our great national war debt and what part are we to take in lessening it. We shall still continue the work of trying to make Canadian citizens of the non-English. These are the two great problems facing Canada today and together with these are some of the objects of our association we must study such as promoting more interest in the education of our children, better legislation for our women and children, developing a taste for the finer things of life and the strengthening of our association, for if we are to carry out our aims we want to have every member an active member. We must get ready for the place that awaits us.

Our Canadianism is the only kind of nation building which is worth while. It goes hand-in-hand with social reform it aims in carrying on an active crusade for the health of the babies of the nation and citizens of tomorrow. It aims at taking the drudgery out of farm life and giving happiness to every citizen.

Manitoba W.S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

End of Second Year Shows Marked Progress and Increased Interest

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the second report of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

In reviewing the work for the past year one cannot help but note the increasing interest of the women of the province in our movement. Since the early summer when political action sounded the keynote for organization, women began to awake and during the summer campaign, not only women members of the directorate offered their services but also several women members of local associations. Seventeen women in all addressed meetings throughout the year, six giving their services whenever their time was available, three taking a week's series of meetings and seven addressing occasional public gatherings. This number

has not, however, begun to meet the need for field workers, as many requests for meetings have not been complied with owing to lack of speakers and organization work has been retarded in several districts because district workers were not available.

The increase of membership in the Women's Section was most marked in the early part of the year and during the summer campaign. The year, 1918 closed with 42 local Women's Sections, 29 new sections were added during 1919, making a total of 71 Women's Sections organized during the past two years. Of this number seven have reverted to mixed locals, leaving a total of 64 Women's Sections enrolled for the present year. According to districts they are divided as follows: Brandon, 11; Dauphin, one; Lisgar, five; Macdonald,



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four; Marquette, five; Neepawa, 14; Portage, five; Provencher, two; Swan River, five; Selkirk, two; Souris, eight and Springfield, two.

Membership Increases

Great difficulty is experienced in the Central office in compiling satisfactory statistics owing to a large number of locals failing to complete their annual reports. Only 28 Women's Sections have returned the forms sent out from Central, six sections have organized for 1920, 20 others have reported their progress during the year, the remaining ten having failed to reply to any requests for information concerning their status. From the figures available, there has been a substantial increase in a number of sections, Cypress River having more than quadrupled her membership since last year, Chater and Salem having trebled theirs, and Keyes and Springhill having doubled. Last year, Oakville stood foremost in membership with an enrollment of 56 women, and Brookdale followed a close second with 50. This year, the leadership has swung and Cypress River has risen from the rank of 19 members to the grand total of 84; while Minto, a new Women's Section, shows the splendid record of 49 paid-up members. The total enrollment in the 43 sections which have reported their membership is 775, as compared with 501 the previous year, and 340 women members in mixed locals as compared with 456 in 1918, making a total of 1,115 women in 100 local associations. The dues received at Central from these members has been \$1,115.05.

The means taken to increase membership in the locals, has, in the majority of cases, been the membership drive with a house-to-house canvass. Other locals report great success through rallies, socials and co-operative buying of fruit. The average number of meetings held during the year in each local has been eight, with an average attendance of 11 members.

During the year the locals have shown an increasing interest in planning and following definite programs. To correlate their work and attain more satisfactory results, the board drafted a fourfold plan of work for the women to concentrate their activities on throughout the year, namely, enlisting the co-operation of the young people in the association, working for better medical facilities for the rural districts, assisting in the work of making citizens of the New Canadians and making a study of laws affecting women and children, with special attention to the Dower law and wills.

Assist Junior Clubs

Active interest in the young people has been taken in 11 Women's Sections, one reporting that its aim is to encourage the young people along instructive lines of work. To Verona belongs the honor of being the first association in Manitoba to organize a Junior Grain Growers' Club. The club

was formed in December, with a membership of 28 girls and boys, who are now actively engaged in work and planning to meet regularly throughout the coming year. Riding Mountain, with 25, has the second largest number of associate members, the total number enrolled in all sections being 104. The young people's interest and attendance at meetings is being secured by giving them a definite place on the program. They are contributing literary and musical numbers and co-operating with the senior members in social activities, picnics, field days, fairs and general community work. From the many letters received great need is felt for more definite suggestions for work for the young people. The women are willing and anxious to make the association attractive to them but do not know what methods to adopt.



Mabel E. Finch.

Most of the Women's Sections have devoted a great deal of time to the work of securing a public health nurse for their district, with the result that 13 are now able to report their schools medically inspected. Fifteen others are still working to obtain nurses. A number of locals have taken advantage of the free course offered by the Provincial Board of Health, which has enabled them to have demonstrations in home nursing and addresses on public health, thus bringing the need of better medical care before the people in their local communities. Two sections report donations to a hospital ward, one money to equip a nurse's home, and a third the creation of a local hospital fund for needy cases within their own district. A number of others are working to establish municipal hospitals but as yet can report no definite progress.

Help New Canadian Schools

Eighteen New Canadian Schools are receiving assistance from Women's Sections, the object being to help the teachers in the foreign districts in their work of making a united people in Canada. Boxes of magazines, Sunday-school papers, cards and library books have been donated, boxes of clothing furnished where warm garments for winter were required, a typewriter purchased by five Women's Sections for a cripple boy to enable him to receive a business training, a canning outfit provided for one school so the children might learn the process of canning fruit and vegetables from their school gardens, to be used later in the year for their hot school lunches, and a correspondence established between a number of associate members and New Canadian pupils which has already created a bond of sympathy between the different races.

Women's interest in political affairs is evidenced by the papers given at their local meetings. Laws affecting women and children have been studied by approximately half of the Women's Sections with special attention to the Dower law and wills. The Farmers' Platform has received a great deal of emphasis in debates and addresses.

Studies of subjects such as Women and the Franchise, Women in Citizenship, Consolidation of Schools, Parliamentary Procedure, The Returned Soldier, etc., all show women's recognition of their new responsibilities. Women are taking their place on the platform with the men in addresses and debates, they are sending women delegates to provincial and national conventions and benefiting locally by the reports presented, and they are receiving appointments to offices on local and district boards and political committees.

Besides the four special lines of work engaged in, community activities have been a strong feature of all Women's Sections. Seven sections have contributed to the support of rest rooms and several have assisted in raising funds to build community halls, cemeteries have been cared for, rural schools equipped with hot luncheon outfits, lamps and magazines, and permanent libraries generously subscribed to or travelling libraries provided. A larger number of sections than last year have taken advantage of the demonstrations from the Agricultural Extension Service in dressmaking, millinery, cooking and canning of fruits and vegetables, while a few have recently secured the benefit of free moving-picture shows from the same source. Co-operative purchasing of fruit has been undertaken by three sections and has met with specially great success in Cypress River local. Social gatherings have been adding new life to many communities, and large amounts of money have been raised at various forms of entertainment to carry on local work as well as contribute to the Children's Aid Society, hospitals and Belgian, French and other patriotic societies. Relief work in the drought areas in the West has appealed specially to the women, one section reporting 75 parcels mailed to individuals, another five barrels of warm clothing shipped and a third a bale of clothes valued at \$200, while others again have raised large sums of money. Part of this has been contributed in money donations and the remainder used to purchase new material and yarn which has been made up into warm garments or home-knitted stockings and socks.

With the exception of two Women's Sections, those reporting indicate that there is the closest co-operation between the local and its section, the latter securing the support of the local in furthering its projects and often meeting almost entirely in a mixed local during the winter months. With independent political action such an important factor in our movement, it is now more necessary than ever that men and women should meet together as often as possible to study the country's problems and receive the benefit of mutual discussions. As yet, there is a dearth of women in our movement and a lack of consciousness on the part of many, that the association can never attain the ideals for which it is striving until the farm men and women are united in their efforts. To this end, I feel we should work, till all locals can echo the sentiment expressed by one Women's Section which says: "To say that our meetings are worth while is evinced by the loyalty of the busiest of mothers who attend the meetings." All of which is respectfully submitted.—Mabel E. Finch, secretary.

Household Hints

Often men's good heavy blue flannel and other shirts are discarded because the lower parts of the sleeves and collars are done. Now that middies are the style the women of the house may fix up some good waists out of these to wear when doing up the morning's work. Square off the lower part of the shirt and put on a neat narrow hem. Cut off the sleeves, elbow length, and hem up. If the collar is good just leave it. If not, shape out the neck and wear plain or slip on a detachable collar. A leather belt and your apron and skirt and you have a decent working outfit. There will be no gaping at the waist-line as the blouse is worn outside the skirt.—A. A.

If moths are in the carpet spread a damp cloth over the part and press with a hot iron. The heat and steam will kill the moths and eggs.—T. H.

To stop bleeding tie a handful of flour on cut.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIPTS	
Balance from 1918	\$ 16.15
Grant from Manitoba Grain Growers' Association	2,500.00
Grant from United Grain Growers Limited	500.00
Local Association Contributions	45.15
	\$3,061.30
EXPENDITURE	
Organization Work	\$ 565.95
Convention Expenses	319.11
Delegates Expenses	43.77
Executive Meetings	52.95
Directors' Meetings	214.25
Brandon Fair, Sent	18.25
Affiliation with National Council of Women	10.00
Contribution to Interprovincial Council of Women	25.00
Printing and Stationery	76.30
Salaries	1,140.00
Postage	53.12
Sundry Expenses	65.20
	\$2,583.90
Cash in Bank	477.40
	\$3,061.30
ASSETS	
Cash in Bank	\$ 477.40
Stationery and Publicity Literature on hand	24.00
	\$501.40

We hereby certify to above balance, and have examined books and vouchers, and find them correct and in good order.

January 5, 1920.

(Signed) J. M. ALLAN,
W. B. HARVEY, Auditors.



The Pillow Fight!

LIKE the laundry, the rough and tumble of childish affairs, strains each of the millions of cotton fibres in sheet, pillow-case, towel, counter-pane or underwear — even Nurse's apron will catch it when the baby scrambles, feet and all, into her lap!

THAT is why each thread must be a perfect thread. Twisted just enough, and woven with exactly the right number of warp and weft threads per inch to give the desired strength.

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Estelle M. Kerr

Manitoba Secretary's Report

Showing Increased Activity and Progress for 1919

THE outstanding fact in the mind of the secretary in beginning to formulate a report for the year 1919 is that in spite of years of effort, and in spite of the fact that local secretaries have a clear month after the close of the local year before the provincial convention, it has so far proved impossible to get from them material for a complete report of the association. I am going to place before you as the first fact of this report that there are 50 local associations which were on our list and active in 1918 from which we have no response or evidence of existence in 1919. I do not report this as a loss of 50 locals because there is good reason to believe that a majority of these will respond and remit their 1919 dues during the next few weeks. I report it because it means that in far too many associations the organization is being cheated of its highest success because the officials have been chosen for some other reason than efficiency. I can imagine no greater folly from the point of view of our movement and the aims it has set before it than for the members at the annual meeting to continue to elect as officers—however estimable the individuals may be—men who will not do the work. Fifty associations that have remitted no dues for the whole twelve months of 1919; the kind of thing that should not be allowed to occur again if we are to be loyal to the movement in Manitoba.

The next fact to be reported is a little more encouraging—but not too encouraging. It is that 132 local associations have reported fully on the year's work up to November 30, 1919. Last year there were only 102. But when you remember that last year we began with 232 locals which we had reason to believe were fully organized and active, you are compelled to recognize that a hundred local secretaries have not taken the trouble to fill out and return the blank report form sent out and that a hundred local boards have neglected to see that their association was given its place with the others in the records of the movement. Full efficiency demands something better than this.

A word with regard to the 40 locals added to the list of our associations during 1918. Of these only 13 have reported for 1919 up to the close of December. But 22 out of the 40 have remitted dues for 1919 and there stands to their credit a total of 932 members. The record of these 22 new locals in their first year is particularly inspiring that I present it in detail as showing what may be done by associations recently formed. Their names and respective numbers are as follows:—Tobacco Creek, 23; Elk Wood, 31; Homewood, 23; Forestville, 26; Hood Settlement, 42; Salem, 78; Rosendale, 42; Primrose, 34; Pathhead, 43; Tecumseh, 24; Elie, 68; Riding Mountain, 40; Douglass, 60; Erickson, 108; Roseisle, 63; Willen, 13; New Scotland, 4; Macdonald, 49; Justice, 39; Treesbank, 33; Edrans, 10; Kelwood, 79.

Locals Stand High

In 1918 when the whole year's work was totalled there were ten associations that were able to claim 100 members or more for the year. They were Birnie, 101; Brokenhead, 164; Forrest, 139; Grand View, 125; Little Souris, 132; Morris, 129; Myrtle, 109; Ninga, 107; Strathclair, 123; Treherne, 101; of these only four have continued in the same class for 1919. Forrest with 128; Grand View with 145; Morris with 142; Ninga with 102, and of the four only two—Grand View and Morris—have increased their total. Eight other associations have entered the class. They are as follows:—Arden, 100; Cypress River, 184; Deloraine, 131; Erickson, 108; Gilbert Plains, 102; Gladstone, 119;

Minto, 132; Shoal Lake, 102. Of these the first place is held easily by Cypress River, and the record of this association is further distinguished by the fact that Cypress River has the largest membership in its Women's Section of any association in the province.

During 1919, 24 locals have doubled or more than doubled the membership recorded for 1918. The names and numbers for the two years, respectively, are as follows:—Angusville, 24-31; Binscarth, 34-72; Cypress River, 75-184; Deloraine, 53-131; Elie, 22-68; High Bluff, 12-49; Medora, 13-42; Miniota, 16-33; Oakburn, 12-30; Oaklake, 40-92; Oakner, 10-20; Pilot Mound, 28-94; Popular Point, 20-42; Regent, 20-60; Roseisle, 17-42; Rosendale, 38-78; Shadeland, 45-97; Silverton, 15-49; Starbuck, 18-44; Treesbank, 16-33; Vermilion, 25-59; Wassewa, 4-12; Wellwood, 17-41.

The organization of new locals has proceeded especially during the later months of the year. The number of new or re-organized locals added to last year's list is 60, distributed among the districts as follows:—

Provencher—Two; Arnaud and Piney. Lisgar—Two; Mather and Kaleida. Souris—Six; Broomhill, Mimosa, Hazeldean, Langvale, Buttram and Neelin.

Brandon—Two; Griswold and River Valley.

Portage la Prairie—Seven; Emmeline, Pine Creek, Mill Creek, Katrine, Reaburn, Burnside and Pathhead.

Springfield—Nine; North Springfield, Libau, Lorette, Millbrook, Tyndall, East Selkirk, Giroux, Rosewood and La Broquerie.

Selkirk—Nine; Fisherton, Fisher Branch, St. Andrews, Mulvihill, Gunton, Cloverdale, Camper, Balmoral and Monar School.

Neepawa—Four; Dumfries, Carberry, Gregg and Pleasant Point.

Marquette—Two; Roblin and Isabella.

Dauphin—Sixteen; Pine River, Abbots Hall, East Bay, Ethelbert, Freedale, Garland, Margaret, Million, Mossey River, Selater, Toutes Aides, Borshaw, Kosiw, Bicton Heath, Halley and Edillen.

Swan River—One; Little Woody.

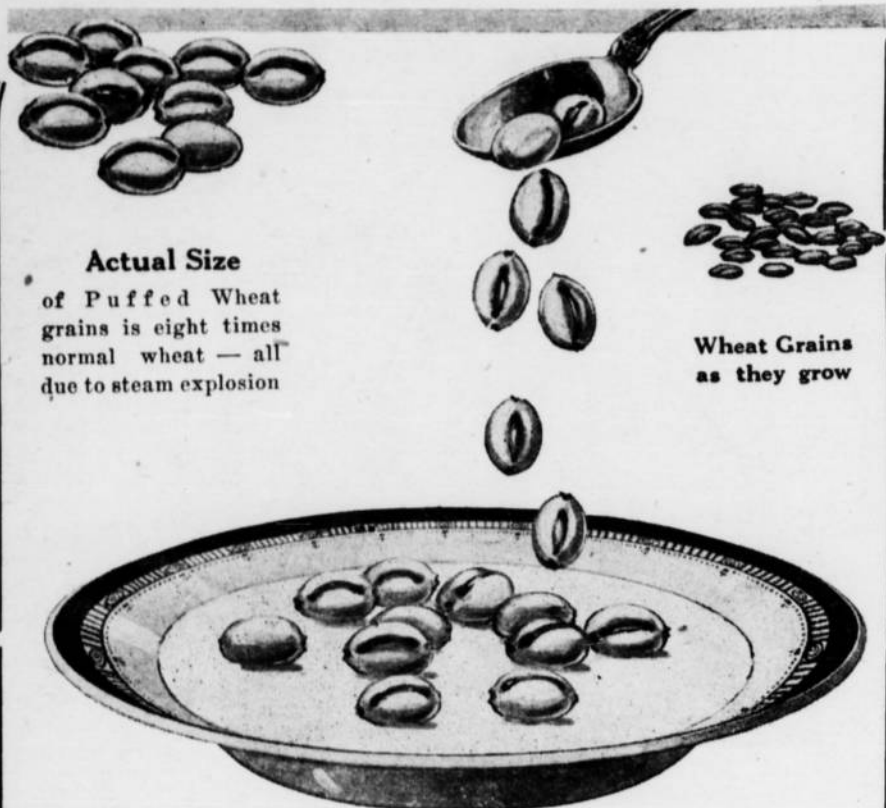
These with the 232 which we listed at the close of 1918 give a total of 292 local associations which should today be actively serving our cause.

Membership for 1919

We now come to the question of our actual numerical strength in the province. The paid-up membership for 1919 at the end of December was 9,096. Since that date additional memberships to the number of 88 have been received, so that the actual membership we report today is 9,184.

In justice to the situation it should however be said that the 40 odd associations which have not yet remitted for the year, estimated at the lowest figure of ten to each, may be counted on to add 200, and the 27 associations which were organized late in 1919, the membership of which is not included in the figures mentioned, taken also at the lowest figure give an additional 270. Thus it may fairly be stated that the membership with which we start the new year is 9,654.

The special effort made in October while it did not accomplish all that was hoped for was on the whole worth while. It may be summed up in a sentence which was used by one of our workers "it was a success where the local board went after it." A good many locals made it a success. One local added 50 to its membership in one day. A considerable number doubled their membership. A number of very effective rally meetings were held after the drive. The enlistment of many local workers for the canvass was a feature of first importance, stimulating the sense of local and individual responsibility and



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They seem to breakfast what dessert is to a dinner—a delightful garnish.

But that's a wrong impression.

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Take wheat, for instance—a premier grain. Nature stores minerals in the outer coat, and other needed elements. Without them children suffer.

Yet that outer coat, under usual methods, goes largely undigested.

Prof. Anderson's method applies to wheat an hour of fearful heat. Then the grains are shot from guns. Thus 125 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel. And every food cell is so blasted that it easily digests.

Thus every atom feeds. This whole-wheat food means whole-wheat nutriment.

So with Puffed Rice. The food cells are all broken. The result is airy, nut-like globules—fascinating foods. But also foods which yield their precious elements.



Puffed Wheat

Puffed Rice



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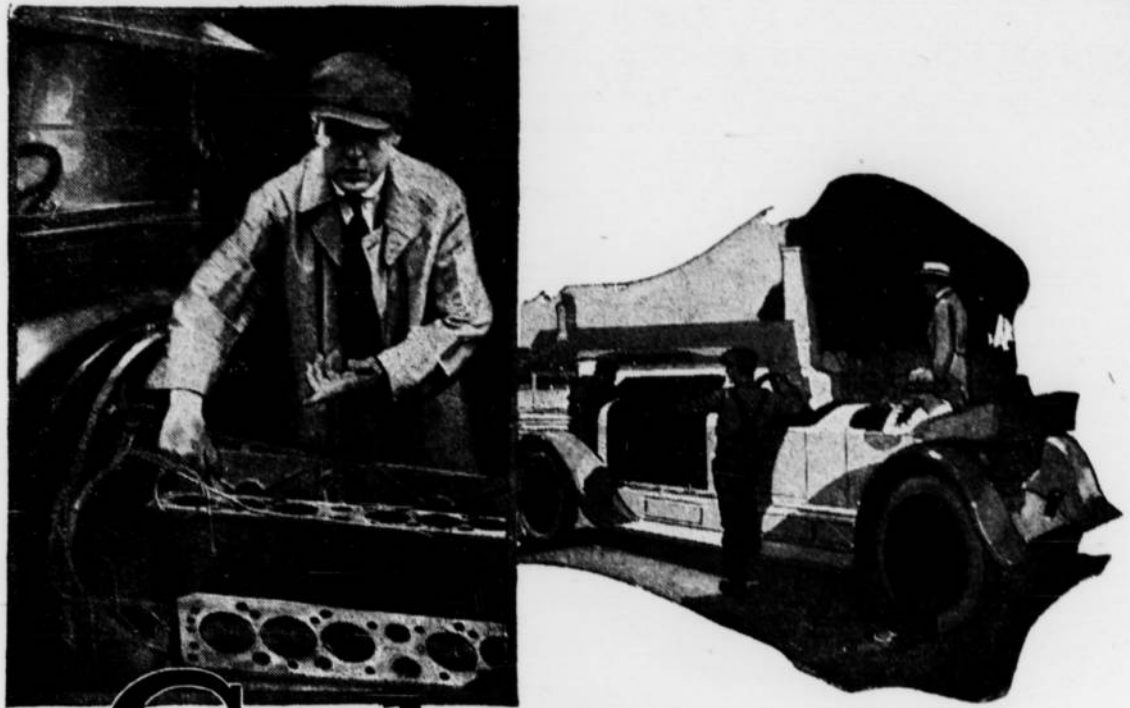
revealing to the local association something of what power it has if it will only exert it. The lesson to be learned is that if we are to succeed there must be much more serious facing of responsibility by the local officials. Democracy will be effective only as it is vitalized and maintained by the citizenship generally.

New and Important Features in Work

The paramount feature of the years work has undoubtedly been the development of opinion favorable to independent political action in support of the Farmers' Platform. This came not as a result of special propaganda but as the result of circumstances which compelled a belief that our objectives as a movement are attainable only by that method. Through the earlier months of the year the feeling grew among our people that the present government of the Dominion is committed to the policy of serving the special "interests" as Canadian Governments have been since 1879, and since the Budget was presented the opinion has been practically universal that if the common people are to be free from the present economic bondage they must free themselves. The opportunity given to individuals in October to pledge themselves to the support of candidates backing the Farmers' Platform was enthusiastically accepted and from all over the province came evidence that as individuals our people are ready for action. Since that time district after district in their conventions have given concrete expression to their attitude, and in a number of cases have proceeded with definite and effective political organizations. In Brandon, Neepawa, Springfield, Dauphin, Marquette and Portage districts special conventions have been held and the work of preparing to finance and organize the election of a candidate definitely begun. In Brandon, Neepawa and Springfield where the work has advanced probably a little farther than in the other districts the response has been most encouraging, and the general indications are such as to fully warrant the statement that Manitoba will be found to be practically a unit when the next federal election is called and that every district will do its bit to send to Ottawa the province's full quota of men who will back the New National Policy. In the meantime it is of first importance that we continue to extend the knowledge and acceptance of our principles, and that we allow no lesser issue, nor partisan camouflage, to disintegrate our unity on the supreme question of National Policy.

No report of the years work would be complete without recognition of the important place the women of the association have had in the progress made. At the beginning of the year the office of the Women's Section was associated with that of the association and in the planning of the work and arranging for series of meetings the secretary of the section has rendered valuable service. In their choice of workers the Women's Section have been remarkably happy, their first secretary—Miss Roe—developed such ability in a few months in the service of the association that her services were appreciated and secured by another department of the movement, and she has since been doing good work on the staff of The Guide. In Miss Finch, the women have had a servant who has devoted herself with wholehearted enthusiasm and untiring industry to the work and during the past year has developed talent that will mean much in future years for the development of the women's share in our activities.

In one important respect it must be admitted the work of the Central office during the past year has been very unsatisfactory and discouraging. The staff has again and again been faced with work that should have been undertaken, relationships that should have been established, problems that should have been worked out, avenues of useful activity along the line of our principles, but which could not be touched owing to the constant and insistent pressure of the ordinary routine. If the association is to make good there must be someone sufficiently free to take up the new and special questions and conditions that frequently arise. Our movement must be prepared to take the tides of life at their flood hour in order to give to our people the



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The causes of carbon and how to prevent its formation

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Carbon is formed by ordinary lubricating oil which breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine—200°F. to 1000°F. Large

quantities of black sediment are formed. The oil is left thin and watery. This thin oil fails to hold the piston seal. It permits the broken-down oil and sediment to pass the pistons. In the firing chamber, it rapidly forms great plates of carbon.

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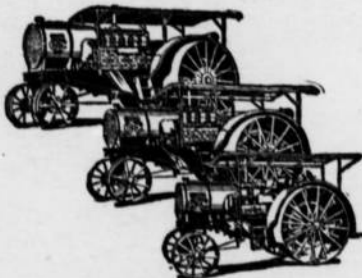
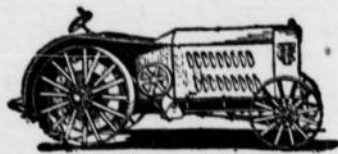
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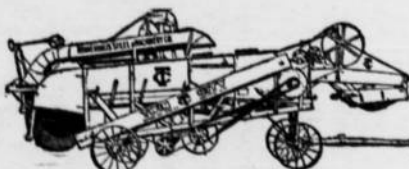
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The Grain Growers' Guide

service expected of it, and to do that some one must have assigned the duty of being ready on watch to recognize and know the season when to take Occasion by the hand and make The bonds of freedom wider yet. May it be that 1920 will see this need met and the association going forward to a fuller fulfillment of its mission.—Wm. R. Wood.

M.G.G.A. Auditors' Report

Receipts	
Membership Dues	\$10,203.25
Balance from 1918	4,047.75
Manitoba Legislature, Grant	1,000.00
United Grain Growers Ltd., Grant (1918)	1,500.00
United Grain Growers Ltd., Grant (1919)	2,245.30
Advertising in 1919 Year Book	1,050.15
Supplies Sold to Branches	661.55
Grain Growers' Guide, Salary	275.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture, Refund	152.50
Guide share of C. H. Burnell's Salary and Expenses	576.65
Guide Share of W. F. Miller's and A. J. M. Poole's Expenses	23.48
Erickson Political Campaign	50.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	25.50
Pooling Railway Rates	2.00
	\$21,813.13

Expenditure	
Canadian Council of Agriculture, Grant	\$ 200.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture, Meetings	227.50
Convention	502.97
Directors' Meetings	1,084.10
Executive Meetings	256.00
Organization	1,260.93
Postage	335.00
Summer Campaign	438.21
Printing, Stationery, Buttons	3,600.21
Office Rent (Part of 1918)	1,540.00
Salaries	5,392.33
Women's Section (1918, \$25)	2,525.00
Overpaid Dues Returned	74.40
Exchange on cheques	15.00
Office Supplies	177.25
Brandon Rest Tent	40.00
Secretaries' Conference	206.50
Commission on Year Book Advertising	167.00
Business Tax	88.00
Sundries	409.00
December 31, 1919, Cash Balance	3,273.73
	\$21,813.13

Assets	
Cash on Hand	\$3,273.73
Grain Grower Buttons on Hand	175.00
Record Books on Hand	150.00
Stationery on Hand	35.00
Office Equipment	500.00
	\$4,133.73

Liabilities	
United Grain Growers' Account	\$ 15.00
Winnipeg Board of Trade (Rent of Lecture Hall)	10.00
Balance	4,108.64
	\$4,133.73

WAR RELIEF Receipts	
Balance on Hand December 31, 1918	\$482.46
Little Souris W.S.G.G.A.	3.00
	\$485.46

Expenditure	
Y.M.C.A.	\$170.00
Belgian Relief	120.00
December 31, 1919, Balance on Hand	195.44
	\$485.44

We, the undersigned auditors, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the secretary, and find them correct, showing a balance on hand as on December 31, 1919, of \$3,273.73.
J. M. ALLAN.
W. B. HARVEY.
January 5, 1920.

Brown's Presidential Address

Continued from Page 8

of the common people were killed, if famine and plague should desolate the earth, if only Hindenburg could march into London and William Hohenzollern dominate the world.

And law that ought to be synonymous with justice has spread its protecting wings over property rather than man. Victor Hugo, in his immortal work, Les Misérables, depicts his chief character, Jean Valjean, as a martyr to the sanctity of property.

In an address given by Judge Lindsey, of Denver, a short time ago, he recalls a scene in a British Court of Justice. The scene is the Old Bailey Court, in the great city of London. We find before the bar of justice five little boys all under 14 years of age, the youngest only 12, and that boy the chief culprit. We listen to the exami-

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ation of the officers, "Little boy, you stole a shawl from the house you entered. What did you do with that shawl?" "Took it to the pawnbroker, sir." "What did you do that for?" "To get money, sir." "What did you do with the money?" said the officer. "Went to the Punch and Judy show," said the little boy. The mother of that little boy of 12 came to the Old Bailey to plead with the judge to help save her boy. But the judge in the formality of the time explained that under the law—the law if you please—he was not there to deal with the law but rather with the thing he did, and that was breaking, entering and taking something that did not belong to him, which was an invasion of the sanctity of property. So there followed the sentence from the bench that each of the little prisoners, all under 14 years of age, be taken to the Tyburne prison, and before the rise of the next day's sun that they be hanged by the neck till they were dead, and may God have mercy on their souls. That was not a thousand years ago, but in 1833.

Modern industrialism has claimed its victims by the thousand. I dropped into a book store in Winnipeg the other day and picked up a book dealing with social problems. On opening the book at random my eye fell on this sentence, "In Christian England women are paid better for vice than for industry." The tragedy of the sweat-shop is forcibly portrayed in Hood's poem, The Song of the Shirt:—

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags
Plying her needle and thread.
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tone could reach the rich,
She sang the song of the shirt.

The Need of Statesmen

If we are disposed to criticise the labor man, and perhaps we are, and, undoubtedly, much of the criticism is just, in fairness we should remember that men and women have wrought and toiled under the worst possible conditions, and that little children have been born and reared amid surroundings that make strong, vigorous manhood and pure womanhood impossible. The strength of a nation lies in the character of its manhood and in the peace of contentment of its homes. The life of a nation consisteth not, any more than does the life of an individual, in the abundance of the things which it possesseth. We, therefore, need statesmen who can think not merely in terms of stocks and bonds but in terms of human welfare and happiness, who can see in labor something more than axle grease to keep the wheels of industry turning, who can sympathize with the pioneer men and women in the backwoods and on the wide prairies, and who can appreciate the part that all these are playing in the great work of nation building. We must carry into all our civil, commercial and industrial life something of the idealism which characterized the prosecution of the war. Those four years afforded us a great opportunity, and the Canadian people, speaking generally, rose to the occasion. True, there were individual slackers and profiteers; but in the main the heart of the people was sound. Sacrifice and service were the watchwords; and we thought we saw the dawning of a better day. We hoped that the close of the war would usher in a new era. As we see the conditions that prevail at home and abroad we must confess to a measure of disappointment.

But why should not the spirit of war times dominate all our activities? If in a great crisis we could recognize the necessity of co-ordinated effort, if we enjoyed the pleasure and the satisfaction as so many of us did of working together with all sections of the community for the attainment of a common end, can we not recognize that the same principles if not the same methods must obtain if the high hopes that we entertained of the "Pentecost" that was to follow the "Calamity" are to be realized. We are told that this more than any other is a commercial age. Probably that is true. If so, the great problem of the day is to secure that commerce and industry are organized on just and righteous principles. Dr.

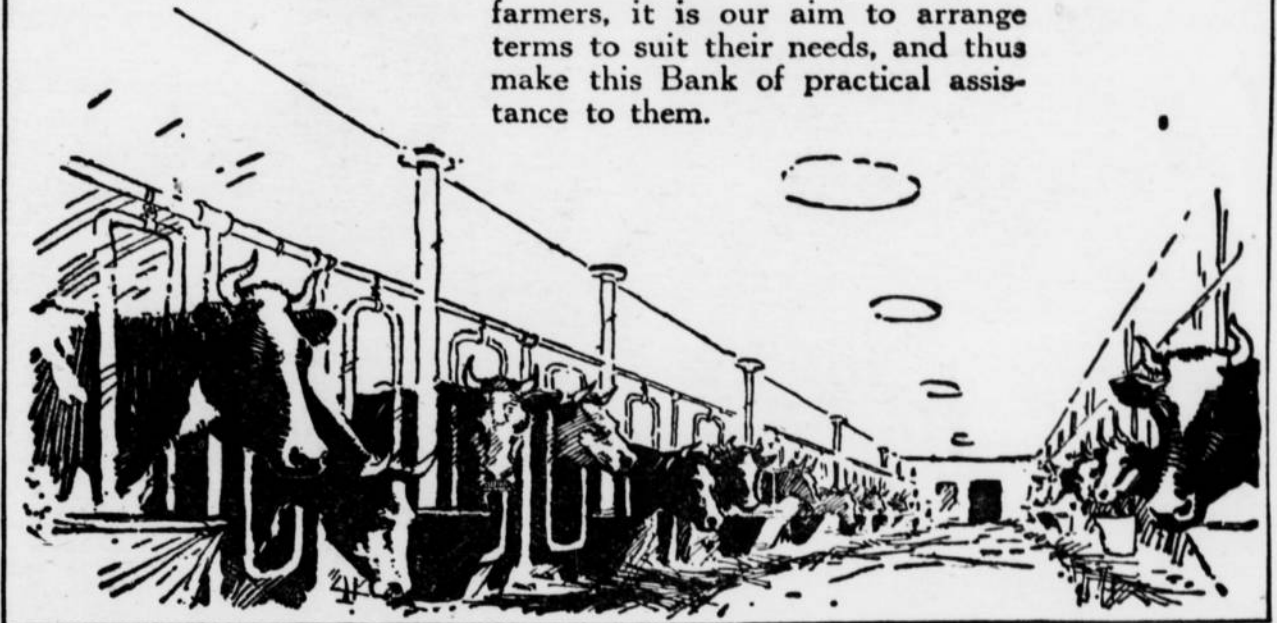
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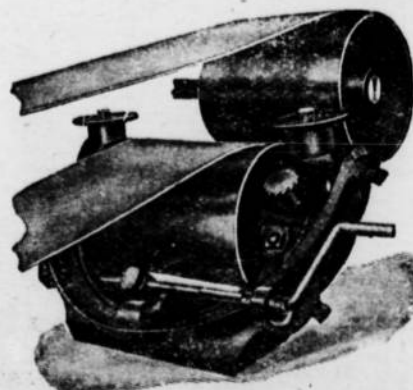
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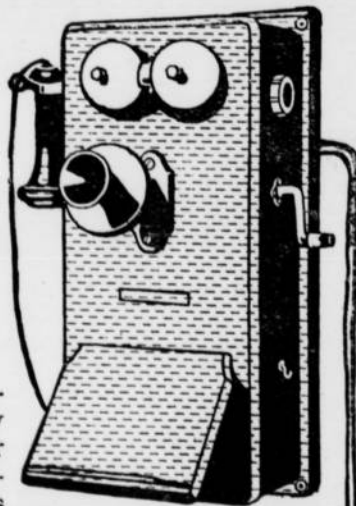
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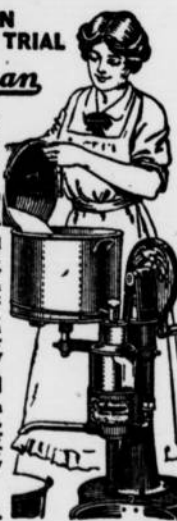
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Rauschenbusch, quoting from Ruskin, divides the community into five classes: the soldier, the doctor, the lawyer, the teacher and the merchant. We may accept the classification if we include in the merchant class all who have anything to sell, whether of labor or the products of labor. He points out that in regard to the members of the first four classes there may come a time when they must be prepared to sacrifice if they be true to the highest ideals of their different professions. But in regard to the merchant, is there for him any occasion of sacrifice? Are there any ideals to which he must be true? Or let us put it this way—is commerce simply another form of war governed by the principles of the jungle? "If so," to quote Rauschenbusch again, "it must remain an unchristianized portion of our social order."

The work of the Grain Growers' Association, as I conceive it to be, is to help to bring commerce and industry into harmony with the higher laws of life. To this end we employ two different means. We come to this convention and we listen to addresses that ought to have for us both instruction and inspiration. We seek to carry the same gospel to all places where our evangelists go. Much of our work is of the same class as that of the teacher, the preacher, the journalist or the university professor. But we also believe in bringing our influence to bear upon legislation. We do not believe that everything in the way of reform can be accomplished through the operation of law; but we do believe that, through the operation of law, conditions may be so changed that in larger measure the common burden may be equitably distributed, and that all may have greater opportunities to enjoy all the blessings of our twentieth century civilization.

Canada's Political Situation

And now let me make a brief reference to the political situation. I have already referred to the importance that attaches to this convention. A great deal may depend upon the wisdom or lack of wisdom that characterizes our deliberations and conclusions here and our actions during the next few months. Canada is in a peculiar situation politically. We have at Ottawa a government, entrusted with power two years ago which seemed to have the confidence of the people to a degree that governments have seldom had, and yet today appearances indicate that that confidence has been almost completely withdrawn. An election held any time in the near future would probably return to parliament more different groups of members than have ever been seen in the Canadian House of Commons; and however these might agree or disagree on general politics they would probably by a large majority oppose the present government. There would be representatives of both the old parties and of the Unionists; although there are signs in the sky that indicate "fair weather" as far as one of the old parties and the Unionists are concerned. We will probably have a group of labor men and a large number, if not a majority, pledged to the support of the Farmers' Platform. This might lead to a situation that would require even more delicate handling than the one in Ontario following the last election. A question for us to consider is this, "Are we justified in taking the responsibility of bringing about such a situation?" I think we are, no matter in which direction parliamentary government may develop. It may very well be that development lies along the line of the group system. If so, some very radical changes in the operation of the present system would seem to be involved; in which case it is eminently desirable that the men constituting these groups should be men of the largest calibre. If, however, the old bi-party system is to be maintained—and there are many, who look with disfavor upon the group system, who hold that this is inevitable—we have at least done this, we have helped to array men on the side of principle and also helped to secure a realignment according to principle rather than according to inherited prejudice. And even if we have distinctive party names such as Progressive and Conservative or any other names, they will, for a time at

least, and in greater measure than in the past, be correct designations of the men who bear them.

With these considerations in view the importance of the next federal election ought to be clearly seen. We need in parliament perhaps as we never needed

them before, men of vision, men of high ideals, of broad outlook, wide sympathies and the saving grace of common sense. To get these is the main concern of the nation during the time that intervenes between now and the next election.

Manitoba Directors' Report

THE Manitoba Directors' Report was presented to the Brandon convention by director Peter Wright as follows:—

Your directors, in presenting this their 16th annual report, are pleased to be able to say that, judging by reports received from various parts of the province, the prestige of our association and the estimation in which it is held, not only among the farmers, but among the people of our province as a whole, is higher than it ever was before.

The work of the association was very much hindered during the first part of the year owing to the epidemic of influenza which continued in many districts well into the spring, but during the summer and fall months a good deal of organization work has been done and it is gratifying to know that in communities new associations have been organized without any apparent outside influence or help.

There have been held during the year four meetings of the full board of directors and, in addition, four meetings of the executive. At the first meeting of the year, Messrs. Avison and Wright were elected to act with the officers as members of the executive. At this meeting, also, the various resolutions passed at the convention were considered and dealt with as instructed.

Organization Work

Effect was given to the motion that a provincial organizer be appointed by selecting C. H. M. Burnell for that position. He began work early in April and continued in the service of the association till August when he presented his resignation. Good work was done by Mr. Burnell but was considerably interfered with by the long drawn out seeding season which hindered the summer campaign from opening as early as was hoped. During the fall months organization has been very successfully carried on by the employment of local men from various districts who have been employed temporarily when and where opportunity offered. It would seem that the solution of the problem of local organization for the future may be along this line. It has the advantage of affording opportunity of practice and training for many workers to fit themselves for the democracy which we seek to promote.

Provincial Legislation Secured

Resolutions referring to provincial legislation were taken up with representatives of the provincial government and due consideration to the various items placed before them was promised and we now have, as a result of this consideration, an act respecting the sale of farm implements, in which the interests of the purchaser are safeguarded equally with those of the vendor. This legislation which we have been seeking for some time was placed on the statutes and became law on the second day of June of 1919. There has also been placed on the statutes an act for the regulation and licensing of produce dealers along the lines suggested by resolution of the convention a year ago. This act was assented to on March 14, 1919. An act respecting district hail insurance was prepared and introduced to the provincial legislature during the last session by Mr. August, member for Dufferin and seconded by W. R. Wood, member for Beautiful Plains. This act has not yet become law but has been held over so that the farmers of the province may have opportunity to consider it. It will be submitted for the consideration of this convention and its provisions explained by Mr. August.

Women's Success

At the same time Mrs. J. S. Wood, and Miss Finch, representing the Women's Section, made representations to the government on matters dealt with by the ladies and we have, resulting from their efforts in conjunction

with the efforts of other similar organizations, an act respecting the care and treatment of mentally diseased persons also placed on the statutes during the past year, and child welfare is yearly receiving more attention as is evidenced by the increased employment of public health nurses.

The matter of better facilities for the shipment of stock was taken up with the railway companies, but although this was also taken up by a meeting of livestock men at which a representative of your board was present, as well as representatives of the railroad companies, and recommendations were made along the lines of the resolution dealing with this matter presented at the last convention, we have not heard that any action has been taken so far.

Re transportation of hay into drought stricken areas under special tariff, we found that reduced rates were scheduled for carrying stock from these areas where feed was obtainable and also to carry feed to stock still in these districts where extreme scarcity prevailed, and we understand that the same provisions are in force for the present year where similar conditions obtain. We are pleased to state also that the privilege granted to farmers in the reduction on seed grain has been renewed with respect to seed required for the 1920 crop under the same regulations as during the past few years.

At the meeting of directors, held on January 21 of last year, a request from the Dominion government was presented asking that they nominate someone to act as a member of the Qualification Committee of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. Your directors nominated Peter Wright, who has acted in that capacity since that time.

The Tariff

A good deal of attention has been given by your directors throughout the year to the propagation of the principles expressed in the Farmers' Platform. At a meeting of the executive held on March 14, the following resolution was passed, and our secretary instructed that it should be given for publication in daily papers and copies forwarded to our representatives at Ottawa:—
"Whereas, the historic policy of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been that of a general lowering of the customs tariff, looking to ultimate free trade with Britain and reduction in duties on goods imported from other countries with special emphasis on free importation of all implements used in agriculture and other industries believing as we do that such policy would be to the best interest not of any particular class, but of all the people.

"And whereas, during the time that Canada has been at war not only has there been no progress in the direction of giving effect to this policy but on the other hand a actual increase in duties on the whole circle of imports including many articles absolutely essential both in the industries and in the common life of our people.

"And whereas, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has loyally and consistently supported the government of Canada in all efforts looking to a successful prosecution of the war, recognizing that for the time the winning of the war was the supreme issue.

"And whereas, the war having been won, the supreme issue is now the making of adequate provision to meet its cost in the nation.

"And whereas, since agriculture is the basic industry of the Dominion, our financial standing at home and abroad can be best maintained by encouraging the greatest possible increase in the production of the fields.

"And whereas, it is not to be expected that the high level of prices for agricultural products that has prevailed during the last four years can long be maintained, making it necessary to reduce the cost of production by

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every possible means and especially through the lessening of the cost of the implements of production.

"And whereas it must be futile to attempt to place returned soldiers on the land unless economic conditions are secured which will free agriculture from the unjust burdens it has borne.

"And whereas, the exorbitant cost of living to the common people must be reduced if actual want is to be avoided;

Long Overdue

"Therefore, we submit that any further delay in dealing effectively with the evils resulting from the established tariff system must not be thought of by the government. The time for relief is long overdue and western Canada having formulated the views in the National Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture requires that the government at the present session take definite action in the direction indicated therein."

We urge that since its principles are not only corrective but constructive there is no reason why substantial progress should not be made at once in putting them into effect.

And especially we urge that a substantial all round reduction in duties and the freeing of farm implements and household machinery are in the very forefront of the measures needed in the reconstruction of our economic life and urgently demanded by the great body of our people.

We look to western members of the House of Commons for an inflexible stand on the Farmers' Platform.

At a meeting of the board held on April 4, a motion was passed that the attention of district associations be directed to the resolution passed at last convention re political action and urging them to give effect to that resolution in their various districts as far as compatible with conditions obtaining therein, and the committee appointed at a sub meeting of last convention was endorsed as a provincial committee with a view to promoting action in support of the Farmers' Platform.

Mr. Henders' Resignation

At a meeting of directors, held in Brandon on July 23, this matter was again under consideration and the political committee, working in co-operation with the board, was by resolution instructed that when 25 per cent of the districts in the province ask that a provincial convention be called they proceeded to call such a convention. At this meeting resolutions received from district and local associations disapproving of Mr. Henders attitude on the tariff as expressed in the budget debate and vote, led to a discussion which showed the general opinion of the board to be in accord with the resolutions, after which Mr. Henders tendered his resignation as president of the association and after consideration the board passed the following resolution:—

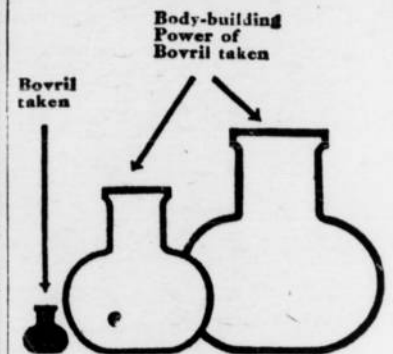
"We, the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while deeply regretting the circumstances which have necessitated the resignation of our president, R. C. Henders, and while we fully appreciate the long years of faithful service he has rendered our organization—yet, after careful consideration, we cannot in any degree accept his attitude on the tariff, in the recent budget debate and vote. We, therefore, repudiate his stand, accept his resignation and reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Platform."

Legal Department

Among other work taken up by our Central office is the adjustment and enforcement of claims between individual farmers and corporations or firms in cases where otherwise the farmer would not be able to secure justice. A great deal of this work has been done in the past not only to the advantage of the individual farmer concerned, but of the farmers generally, as the fact that the association is known to be behind the individual is likely to deter any corporation or firm that might be so inclined from any infraction of justice. To make more effective the service rendered in this connection there has been opened a legal department where advice and guidance can be secured in such cases. During the year, among others, two cases of dispute between individual farmers and railway

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companies have been dealt with. The issue in one case securing payment of damages amounting to \$500, and in the other of \$240. In a case of dispute between a farmer and a poultry firm a settlement of the value of \$16.50 was secured for the farmer. In a case of difference between a farmer and an implement company the terms of the company were found to be exorbitant and a modification which meant a difference of \$395 to the farmer was secured.

Milling and Baking Tests

During the year your board has made an effort to secure information in regard to the milling and baking values in wheat. While we believe that the relative values of the different grades vary from year to year, from figures we have received we are convinced that, on the whole, the spread in prices between the grades is not warranted by the difference in the actual food value. We are indebted to Peter Cameron, of Longburn, for figures bearing on this subject and we also received a statement issued by the Dominion government laboratory in Winnipeg, showing that in the 1919 crop the three highest grades are nearly equal in value and the spreads in price between grades as they exist at the present time are far from being justified. In a report of the work being carried on in the Winnipeg laboratory it is interesting to note that tests have been made in the value of flour made from sprouted wheat, but this work was not far enough advanced, it was said, to arrive at a definite conclusion as to value in this connection. We would recommend that a committee be appointed to prosecute this inquiry still further and that their findings be placed before the public for the education of all concerned.

Political Action

Since last convention we believe that considerable progress has been made in the development of opinion among our people towards more direct political action; in every district in the province there are evidences that such is the case. For years we have been trying to improve conditions and secure for farmers and other workers in this country a larger measure of economic justice. By resolutions, by delegations and by every means available, we have sought to influence government from the outside, but with little apparent success and it has been growing on every one that to be effective, this influence must be applied from within our legislative walls, and this is true all over the Dominion as evidenced by the conference held in Winnipeg yesterday.

By way of adding to the equipment of the organization and assisting our board and field workers to greater efficiency, a library for their use has been instituted at the Central office. Beginning with a small number of present-day publications which may be added to from time to time, it may be expected that future officials of the association will be furnished with the means of adequately informing themselves with regard to progressive and humanitarian movements.

The Milk Question

At the last meeting of the board, held on November 26, Mr. Stanbridge, representing the milk producers of the province, addressed the board, soliciting the support of our association in securing more equitable conditions in the marketing of this product of the farming industry, and there was a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. French and Edie and our secretary, to investigate more fully the situation with regard to milk production.

At a meeting of representatives of milk producers, held in Winnipeg at a later date, there was a resolution passed that they, as milk producers, decided to become members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and to exert what influence they could for a square deal to all concerned in the milk industry through that organization. They also appointed an executive committee of six of their number with a view to having that executive accepted by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association as their standing committee on milk production.

We would recommend that this matter be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed by this convention to report at a later session.



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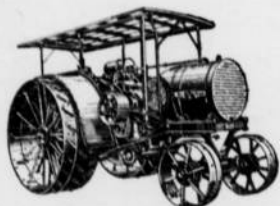
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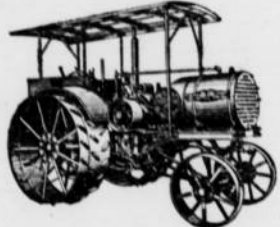
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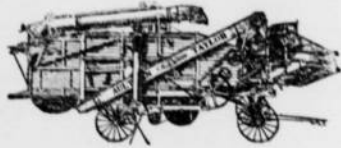
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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

The Opening Ceremonies

The seventeenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association opened on Wednesday morning with the singing of the National Anthem and devotions led by Rev. J. W. Churchill, pastor of Brandon Methodist Church.

George Dinsdale, mayor of Brandon, welcomed the delegates in a brief address, which was suitably replied to by Director W. I. Ford.

J. L. Brown then delivered his presidential address, which is given in full on page eight. Mr. Brown was given an enthusiastic reception, his remarks on the iniquity of the tariff and the determination of the organized farmers to take their full share of responsibility in the political field calling forth particularly prolonged applause.

Mrs. J. S. Wood followed with her address, as president of the Women's Section, which will be found in full on page nine.

Mr Avison's Illness

Peter Wright referred to the absence from the convention of one of the directors, R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, through illness. Mr. Avison, he said, had been a director of the association for 14 years, and his heart and soul were in the movement. Mr. Avison had been seriously ill for some months, but, happily, he was now well on the road to recovery. On the motion of Mr. Wright, seconded by Mrs. Josiah Bennett, a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Avison and hope for his speedy recovery was passed by a standing vote.

Colin H. Burnell, of Oakville, was appointed recording secretary of the convention, a position he has occupied on several previous occasions.

The report of the directors was presented by Peter Wright, the senior director present. The report which is given in full elsewhere in this issue showed that a large amount of business had been successfully dealt with by the directors during the past year, and the circumstances under which the resignation of the late president, R. C. Henders, was accepted were related. It was anticipated that there would be some discussion of the report, and on the suggestion of President J. L. Brown, its consideration was left until the afternoon session. On the convention reassembling, however, no delegate showed a wish to discuss the report, which, on the motion of Peter Wright, was unanimously adopted.

Ontario Heard From

R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, was invited to the platform and given a very hearty reception. He spoke of the U.F.O. as the child of the Western Grain Growers' Associations, and said they would be interested to know that the child they helped to bring into the world six years ago had now grown to a paid-up membership of over 51,000. Alongside the educational work done by the organization was the co-operative department which had grown from a business of \$33,000 in its first year to over \$8,500,000 in 1919.

Speaking of the political activities of the U.F.O., Mr. Burnaby said they were forced into it by the manner in which they were received when they went to the provincial government to ask for consideration of their interests. The farmers were laughed at, ridiculed and nick-named, and the result was that from all over the province the people demanded political action in the provincial field. Today, by a combination with labor, they had a farmers' government at Toronto. The U.F.O. had also won two federal seats within the last few weeks, and he was confident that when the next general election came along they would elect at least 25 members to the federal house.

A resolution congratulating the U.F.O. on the splendid progress of that organization was passed, with ringing cheers for "Good old Ontario."

Saskatchewan Ready

A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, brought greetings from the province to the West, and said he was

particularly glad to hear the optimistic report of Mr. Burnaby, because there was no doubt that up to a few years ago, the attitude of some of the farmers of the East had encouraged the government to refuse the requests of the organized farmers of the West. Now that Ontario was in line great success was ahead of the movement. They had had an election in Saskatchewan recently. Three was a man there who used to be known as Motherwell, but now he was called "Mother-sick" (laughter and cheers). At the next election—and they did not know when it might come—he was satisfied the party supporting the new national policy would capture every seat in Saskatchewan (cheers).

A Livestock Scheme

O. Freer, of the livestock department of the U.G.G., addressed the convention, speaking of the healthy growth shown by his department. He had been greatly impressed, he said, by the need for improvement in the quality of stock kept by many farmers in the West and had endeavored to work out a plan with this object in view. He was asking each local association to make a survey of the breeding stock kept, and to endeavor to induce every farmer who was using inferior stock to cash them in and replace them with better animals. On a car-load shipment of breeding cattle, the Dominion government would pay the freight, and as soon as 25 head were ordered from one point the livestock department of the U.G.G. would fill the order, leaving the local association to arrange for the distribution. To assist farmers who were not able to pay cash, he was negotiating with one of the largest banks in Canada, and in a few days he hoped to be able to announce a very liberal arrangement in this regard.

Local Branches Criticised

The report of the directors of the Women's Section, which is dealt with elsewhere in this issue, was presented by Mrs. B. Sloane, of Roland, and adopted without discussion.

The secretaries reports, also given elsewhere, were next presented, that of the general association by W. R. Wood, M.L.A., and that of the Women's Section by Miss Mabel Finch.

Both reports, while indicating substantial progress and much good work accomplished, referred to the difficulty which had been experienced at the Central office in compiling reports owing to the failure of a number of branches to supply particulars of their membership and activities.

Some delegates expressed the opinion that secretaries who failed to report to the Central office when asked to do so should be replaced by men who took more interest in the work. Others, however, said the blame rested upon the members, and asked how a secretary could make a return when there was nothing to report. Others again said it was the business of the local boards of directors to see that business was properly done. The discussion was wound up by the president, who said the remedy evidently lay in more enthusiastic and energetic work by the members and officers throughout the organization. The reports were unanimously adopted.

Financial Reports

The auditors' report and the balance sheets of the association and of the Women's Section were presented by J. M. Allen, the general report showing a cash balance in hand of \$3,273.73, while the Women's Section had a balance in hand of \$477.40. Included in the receipts was an item of \$1,000, a grant from the Manitoba legislature. This was the cause of considerable discussion, a number of delegates expressing the opinion that the association should not accept grants from the legislature. It was explained that the grant was asked for a few years ago, on account of the association having undertaken work on behalf of the government in connection with the dissemination of information with regard to hail insurance. The secretary stated that this work was not now being done, but the grant had been continued each

year without further request by the association.

On a motion by Mr. Harvey, seconded by John Fawcett, it was decided not to accept further grants from the government.

A motion by J. Ross, seconded by W. Patterson, that the \$1,000 received in 1919, be returned, was lost by a large majority.

The disposal of the balance of \$195.44 remaining in the War Relief Fund was left to the discretion of the board of directors.

The reports were unanimously adopted.

Constitution Amended

Proposed amendments to the constitution were also taken up at Wednesday afternoon's session. It was decided by a large majority that the nomination and election of the president and vice-president in local and district associations, and in the provincial association, be conducted by ballot. The amendment provides that a nominating ballot be first taken, and without counting the ballots a list be drawn up in alphabetical order of those placed in nomination. A ballot on these names will then be taken, the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes being eliminated until one candidate receives a clear majority of the votes cast, when he will be declared elected.

A delegate suggested that in local associations, where the attendance was sometimes small, it was desirable that a week should elapse between nominations and elections, so that consideration might be given as to who would make the most efficient officers. Beyond this there was no discussion and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Change of Name

A motion to change the name of the organization from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to the United Farmers of Manitoba was carried with only three dissenting votes. Secretary W. R. Wood pointed out that in Alberta, Ontario and New Brunswick, the name United Farmers had been adopted, and only Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the name Grain Growers. The old name led some people to believe that only those engaged in grain growing belonged to the association, though as a matter of fact many of their members were chiefly engaged in livestock raising, dairying and market gardening. It was desirable that all classes of agriculturists should come into the association, and it was felt desirable by many members that the proposed change should be made.

A number of delegates supported the proposal, and it was pointed out that several of the district conventions had passed resolutions in support of the adoption of the new name.

Only one delegate spoke against the proposal, saying the association had done well under the old name and he saw no reason for a change.

Districts for Political Action

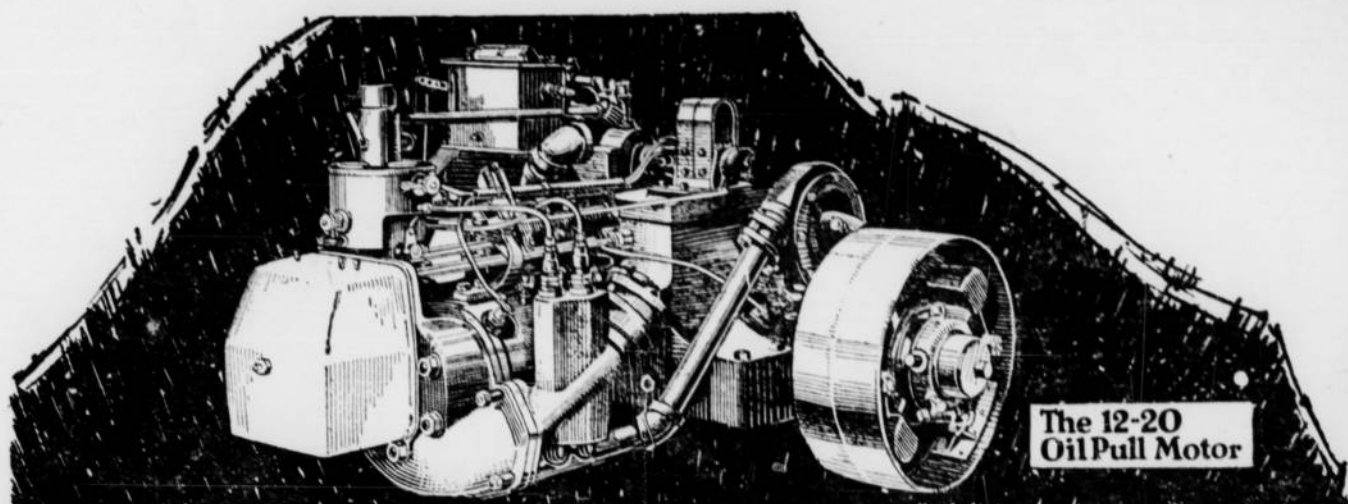
At Thursday morning's session the directors made brief reports from their respective districts. Each director had a story of progress to tell, and it was evident that political action was a subject of great interest throughout the province. Every director reported that organization work, with the object of electing a supporter of the New National Policy to parliament, was proceeding in his district. O. A. Jones, reporting from Souris, said interest in political action was very keen, and lawyers, doctors, and townspeople of all kinds were flocking to their membership.

"What for?" asked a delegate. "For the plums they expect to get when we get started in political action," Mr. Jones replied.

Dairymen will Join

G. W. Tovell, Springfield, spoke on behalf of the milk producers of the province, who, he said, were anxious to join the United Farmers of Manitoba with the object of securing justice for themselves. He moved that a milk-production committee be appointed to consist of the president and secretary of the U.F.M., with Directors French and Edie, and six other members to be selected from those engaged in milk production.

Director Edie seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.



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This is a broad statement—but it is amply borne out by the facts. The OilPull motor possesses more genuine quality in material and workmanship than many of the finest automobile engines. It is the type of tractor motor that has proved the most efficient and durable in public and private tests for the past 10 years—two cylinder, low speed, heavy duty, valve-in-head.

And these are the outstanding features of this OilPull motor:—

—it is built complete in Advance-Rumely factories.

—it stands absolutely alone for fuel economy—especially built for oil fuels and guaranteed in writing to operate successfully on kerosene under all conditions.

—it follows automobile practice in machining—37 motor parts, including the cylinders, are ground to the thousandth part of an inch.

—it is the only oil cooled tractor motor—unaffected by extremes of heat and cold.

—its crankshaft is built to U. S. naval specifications—80,000 pounds tensile strength as against the usual 50,000 pounds.

—it is throttle governed—the speed of the engine automatically and instantaneously adjusted to meet changes in the load.

—the belt wheel runs directly off crankshaft—no intermediate gears—clutch operated from driver's seat.

—it employs a fresh oil system of combined force feed and splash—equipped with Madison-Kipp lubricator.

—it is equipped with a Bosch High Tension Magneto, the best and most expensive magneto made.

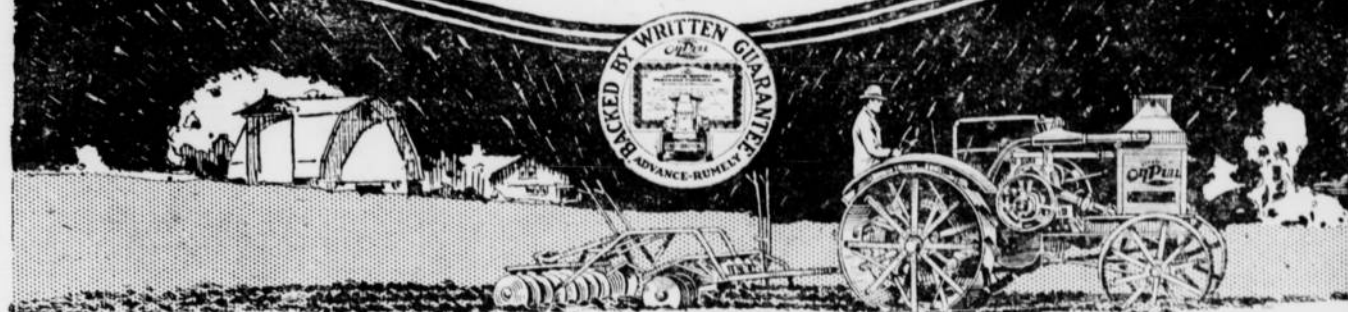
—all moving parts, including the governor, are enclosed.

—all parts are easy of access.

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Hens, in good condition, under 5 lbs. per lb.23c
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Owned and Operated by Farmers In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,651,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada!

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies

The Hutterites

W. J. Servage, of Eli, introduced a resolution relating to the Hutterites. He stated that these people came to Canada to avoid military service in the United States, and many of them had declared their intention not to become Canadian citizens unless they were exempted from military service. In April, 1919, an order-in-council was passed prohibiting the entry of Hutterites, Menonites, and Doukhobors, but nevertheless, a number of Hutterites had come in ostensibly as visitors. He moved a resolution, already passed by the Manitoba command of the G.W.V.A., asking the federal government to conduct a registration of immigrants of the prohibited classes, and to deport all those who have illegally entered. At the same time, the resolution asked that all persons of the prohibited classes be required to sign a declaration of their intention to become Canadian citizens, and accept full responsibilities of citizenship, otherwise that they should be deported. The resolution, however, was not intended to interfere with the rights and privileges granted to any of the classes referred to by the government prior to the declaration of war in 1914.

The resolution was seconded by T. Wardell, and carried unanimously.

Election of Officers

Nominations for the office of president were made by ballot, the following being placed in nomination: R. J. Avison, J. L. Brown, C. H. Burnell, R. F. Chapman, T. A. Crerar, H. O. English, W. I. Ford, Mrs. Gee, Andrew Graham, R. A. Hoey, O. Jones, D. G. McKenzie, P. D. McArthur, J. W. McQuay, Mrs. Parker, F. W. Ransome, W. Robson, J. W. Scallion, Mrs. J. S. Wood, J. S. Wood, W. R. Wood, and Peter Wright.

After the noon recess the 22 nominees were called to the platform and given an opportunity of stating their position.

J. L. Brown, H. O. English, D. G. McKenzie, and Peter Wright intimated their willingness to serve. Mr. English stated that this was the first convention he had attended and he did not expect to be elected, but he hoped the choice of the convention would fall upon a young man, and one who was in favor of independent political action, in both the federal and provincial fields.

Mr. Scallion and Mr. Avison were both absent through sickness and as it was impossible that either of these gentlemen could fulfil the duties of the office their names were, by consent of the meeting, withdrawn from the ballot.

The Provincial Question

It was moved that before the vote was taken the candidates state their position with regard to independent political action provincially and federally. Applause indicated that this proposal had considerable support, and a delegate observed that provincial affairs were nearer home, and consequently of more vital interest to the people.

W. R. Wood pointed out that political action in provincial matters had never been discussed by the association. If he was not an independent candidate at the next provincial election he would be supporting someone who was, but until the association, as a whole, had made a pronouncement he did not consider it would be wise to have candidates for the office of president commit themselves on the point.

Other delegates supported this view and a motion to table the resolution was carried by a large majority.

J. L. Brown Re-elected

Other business was proceeded with during the counting of the ballots, and later in the afternoon the chairman of the scrutineers' committee announced that President J. L. Brown had been re-elected by a clear majority of 76 votes over all other candidates together.

The vote actually was: J. L. Brown, 345; D. G. McKenzie, 159; Peter Wright, 56; H. O. English, 54. The result was received with loud cheers, and the first to congratulate the successful candidate was Mr. English.

The president was very brief in his acknowledgements. "I thank you, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I will endeavor to do my best in the future as I have tried to do in the past."

Don't Wear a Truss



BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Calgary, Alta.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, February 5, 1920, for the construction of a public building at the corner of First Street East and Eighth Avenue, Calgary, Alta.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Resident Architect, Assistant Receiver General's Building, Calgary, Alta.; the District Engineer's Office, Edmonton, Alta.; the Post Office, Brandon, Man.; the Resident Architect, Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, Man.; and the Builders' Exchange Offices in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained on application to the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Resident Architect, Calgary; and the Resident Architect, Winnipeg, Man., by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$50, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 22, 1919.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
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Are they going to feed on your grain?
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They won't do any of these things if you use "My Own Gopher Poison"—the guaranteed sure-kill poison.
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USE MICKELSON'S BLUE CROSS FARMERS' REMEDIES

The Vice-Presidency

Nominations of the vice-presidency were then taken and practically the same list as were proposed for president were placed in nomination. Withdrawals considerably reduced the list, however, and those going to the ballot were C. H. Burnell, H. O. English, Andrew Graham, O. A. Jones, and D. G. McKenzie. Mr. Jones, receiving the least number of votes on the first ballot dropped out and Mr. English asked leave to withdraw at this point. The second ballot gave Mr. McKenzie a majority over all other candidates of 130, and on the motion of C. H. Burnell, his election as vice-president was made unanimous.

Mr. McKenzie, who is a son of Roderrick McKenzie, for many years secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, suitably thanked the delegates for the honor they had done him and asked for the enthusiastic and earnest work of every member of the association in support of the great principles for which they stood.

The Parents of the Fallen

Following an address by Mrs. Dick, of Winnipeg, the following resolution, moved by Mrs. Tooth, seconded by Capt. Russell, was unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, many parents have been called upon to give up their sons, on whom they have lavished the earnings and care of a lifetime to defend our liberty and integrity as a nation; and

"Whereas, those parents had looked forward, not only to the joy of companionship and fellowship with their sons, but to leaning on them for support in their declining years;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the United Farmers of Manitoba recommend to the federal government that it recompense such parents for the loss of their sons as far as it is possible to do so by a monetary consideration, not only as a matter of justice but as a mark of appreciation of a grateful nation."

Quebec Aroused

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; W. J. Orchard and R. M. Johnson, president and secretary, respectively, of the Saskatchewan political committee; Rice Sheppard, of the United Farmers of Alberta; and J. A. Caron, of Prescott County, Ontario; were among the visitors to the convention who were invited to the platform and briefly addressed the delegates at this session. Mr. Caron's visit was of particular interest, he bringing very promising news from Quebec, where, he said, the idea of independent political action had caught on very strongly with the farmers. A big convention was to be held in Quebec, in February, and he anticipated great things from them. There were a great many farmers' clubs in Quebec, he said, and the government had given them grants in the hope of keeping them out of politics, but some of them had lately refused the grants, so as to be independent, one co-operative company having declined a grant of \$5,000 (applause).

Sympathy With Labor

The following resolutions were passed after brief discussions:—

"That we express our continued sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of labor in Canada and with our returned soldiers in seeking favorable conditions of re-establishment."

"Whereas, under a recent amendment of the Immigration Act, Canadian citizens may be deported with out trial by jury, and whereas, the right which is supposed to belong to all British citizens to the habeas corpus writ, may be denied them, and whereas, we believe that such amendment is a menace to the liberty of all Canadians, and an incitement to anarchy; be it therefore resolved, that we ask that all persons held under such amendment be granted trial by jury, and that the amendment be repealed at the earliest opportunity."

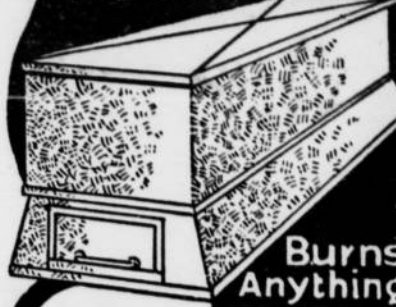
"That we ask the provincial board to institute an inquiry into the enormous spread between raw wool prices as received by the farmer and the price the consumer has to pay for the finished product."

Militarism Condemned

A resolution protesting against the introduction of militarism into Canada was one of the most interesting subjects

Continued on Page 41

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker



Burns Anything

Built to Last
Because
It's an "Eastlake"

Scarcity of water during the winter is a serious handicap to many farmers. A good "EASTLAKE"

SNOW MELTER solves the problem and is also a big paying investment as a Feed Cooker.

Designed to give a quick, hot fire at a trifling cost. Made of heavy galvanized iron strongly reinforced and very complete in every detail

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Send me particulars of your free offer of a year's supply of records if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking Machine.

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This is a photograph of grains of wheat grown on the farm of Seager Wheeler. You can raise this kind of wheat. The Guide's Better Seed Book tells you how; how special strains are developed; why specially selected seed will produce more bushels; how you can make more money without additional expense.

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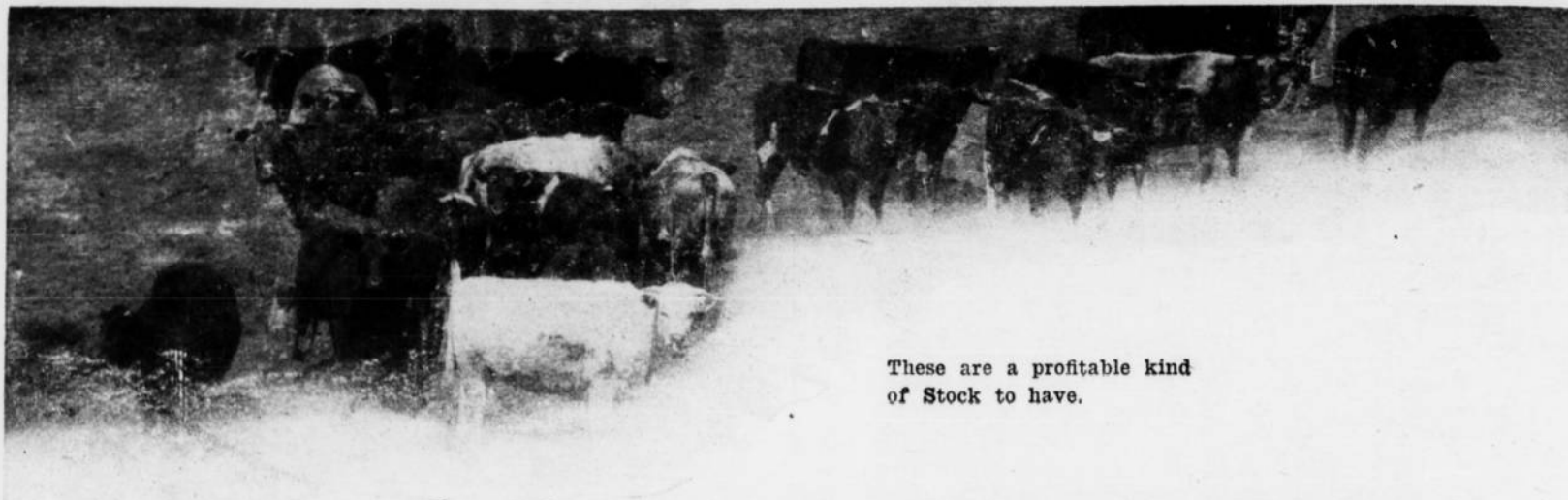
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These are a profitable kind
of Stock to have.

Getting Better Breeding Stock

A Special Opportunity is Now Open to Increase or Improve Livestock Holdings

United Grain Growers Limited have just completed arrangements with the Union Bank of Canada, by which these two organizations will co-operate in assisting farmers to get better breeding stock on their farms. This has been done because of special conditions now prevailing, resulting in a lot of high-grade breeding heifers coming on to the market. The arrangements made, will, it is hoped, result in many farmers being able either to increase or to improve their holdings of cattle.

HERE IS THE SITUATION

Many heifers of the best quality are being sent to market because their owners have no feed. These animals are selling comparatively cheap because there is no demand for them in the United States, except at the abattoirs. The tuberculin test requirements on "she stock" going into the United States are so severe that heifers crossing the boundary are slaughtered at once. Consequently, on American markets the best breeding heifers bring only their present beef value.

These good heifers ought to go back on the farms of Western Canada. Where there is surplus feed they should be using it and any inferior stock consuming valuable feed should be replaced by high-grade animals. There is an opportunity for the farmer who is not satisfied with the grade of his animals to send the inferior stock to market and get instead better breeding stock that will ensure more profitable returns.

WILL IT PAY TO RAISE BEEF?

This Company does not know the future course of prices, nor does anyone else, but the reading of plain facts indicates that the farmer who has feed should take the fullest advantage of it. To get the fullest advantage he has to feed it to the stock that will give the best returns.

DOES GOOD STOCK PAY?

You will make more money by buying good breeding heifers than poor ones. This is proved by the everyday experience of the market. Look at the cattle in the yards and at the prices they are bringing and you will find that the ones that top the market show evidence of good breeding.

HOW TO ORDER

The Manager of the nearest Branch of the Union Bank has full particulars of the arrangement. He has blank forms ready to take your application and order. If you have feed but have no cash let the local bank Manager know exactly what you would like to do in the way of increasing or im-

proving your holdings of stock. The bank is likely to look with favor on applications for reasonable loans for such a purpose from farmers in good standing.

The local Bank Manager will be in a position to take your order and send it in to the nearest livestock office of this Company. When arrangements are made to protect it, he will also authorize the Company to make draft through the bank for the purchase price of the animals.

IF THERE IS NO BRANCH OF THE UNION BANK NEAR YOU

Write at once to the nearest Livestock Office of the Company explaining what you want to buy, and say if at the same time you want to let some inferior heifers go to market. Speak to the Secretary of your association. He may already be working on a car load.

FREE FREIGHT AND RAILWAY FARE

The Dominion Government will pay the freight on all car lots of breeding heifers from any stock yards in Canada to country points. The Government will also pay the expenses of any farmer to come in to the market for the purposes of selecting stock. They will refund the price of one-way ticket and pay hotel expenses in the city.

You are perfectly safe in leaving the selection of heifers to the Livestock Department of this Company if you desire.

For additional information, if required, see the manager of the nearest branch of the Union Bank, or write to the Livestock Department.

Livestock Office at Moose Jaw

The Livestock Department has arranged to open an office at Moose Jaw Stock Yards, on January 15. Mr. W. J. Rutherford, formerly of Vermilion, Alberta, will be in charge. If you are in the territory served by Moose Jaw yards and contemplate shipping your cattle there, just clip out this coupon, attach it to a slip showing your name and address, and you will be kept in touch with conditions there.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

ST. BONIFACE, Man.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.

EDMONTON, Alta.

CALGARY, Alta.

Facts About Capital Stock

So that the financial position of the Farmers' Company might be clear to all shareholders and patrons, a series of articles have been published on this page, analyzing and explaining the financial statement of United Grain Growers Limited, as furnished to the annual meeting. Volume of business has been emphasized in those articles and the importance of patronage enabling the Company to develop its work has been shown. Now look at the figures about capital stock and see what they show:

The total capital stock paid up is	\$2,415,185.58
The number of shareholders is	34,503
The average paid up capital stock for each member is	\$ 69.42
The net worth of the assets of the Company owned by Shareholders, after allowing for all liabilities is	4,171,615.36
The assets represented by each \$25.00 share (selling price \$30.00) are therefore	43.25

Notice first the comparatively small investment that has been required from shareholders to build up their business institution.

Then notice the financial strength shown by the fact that the net assets represented by each share are 74% greater than the face value.

Two reasons led the farmers to put their money into this Company. The first was that they wanted their own Company established so it could handle their business. The other was to provide a good investment for their money. The first was the strongest reason with most of the early members of the Company. They could not then be sure of how the Company would turn out from an investment standpoint, besides, most of them had not any surplus money for investment. They bought shares in the Company on the same principle that they bought a plow or a wagon. They needed their own Company in their business of farming and they were willing, if necessary, to make an effort to raise the money required.

Capital stock is as important to the development of the Company as ever. Because of the great increase in all costs it takes much more money to finance the same amount of business than it used to take. To finance a car of grain, a shipment of binder twine, or a warehouse full of machinery needs more capital than a few years ago. The present volume of business can be handled on the present capital because of careful management and loyal support of patrons and members, but developing greater usefulness means a greater need for capital investments.

The farmer who invests in the Company now is governed by the same two reasons as the first members, but he is in a very different position. He has experience to guide him, experience which show how good a thing it has been for the farmers to take charge of their own business.

Results prove to him that it pays to have the Company to give him service and that his own business enterprise is a sound investment for his money. In addition, with the increase in cost of everything and the more elaborate equipment a farmer is now compelled to carry on his farm, an investment in shares is much smaller in proportion to a farmer's other investment than it used to be. Because of those conditions many of the earlier members apply from time to time to take out more shares either for themselves or in the name of their families.

Looking at it from the investment standpoint, the present purchaser is in a much better position than the first investors. He has the benefit of putting his money into an established institution. He has financial strength to safeguard his investment. That is provided by the accumulated reserves of the Company.

*This is the Fortieth of a series of Articles published by
United Grain Growers Limited*

Do You Know

How many elevators your Company has?

Who may be a Shareholder in United Grain Growers Limited?

What the Subsidiary Companies are and how they are operated?

Volume of business done?

Value of the Company's properties?

How much grain has been handled?

In short, do you know all you would like to know about the business the farmers of the West do through this Company?

Use the coupon to send for the free booklet of thirty-two pages, entitled, *The Organized Farmer in Business*. You will get a wealth of information in compact form. There is no charge for this book.

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(Address office nearest you.)

Please send me FREE book of thirty-two pages, entitled, *The Organized Farmer in Business*, telling about the Company.

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ADDRESS

United Farmers of Alberta

Olds Annual

AT the annual meeting of the Olds local, held in the School of Agriculture, following an excellent lunch served by the ladies of the U.F.W.A., a splendid program was carried out. The first item was the singing of the new popular song, Organize, Oh, Organize, followed by the debate, Free Trade vs. Protection. The judges gave the Free Traders the decision by a small margin, to which, in my opinion, they were hardly entitled. The Tariff men certainly prepared a strong case.

W. R. Cross gave a paper on Why I Should Belong to the U.F.A. Mr. Cross is one of the most progressive farmers in the Olds district and deserves great credit for the able way in which he delivered his paper.

Mrs. T. Maguire gave a paper on Why Every Woman in Alberta Should Belong to the U.F.W.A. Mrs. Maguire is one of our most enthusiastic workers, and great credit is due her for her great effort to show the farm women that they must organize as well as the men. It is up to the men to assist the women and make it possible for them to organize.

The business of the year was cleaned up and officers for 1920 elected as follows: President, J. Stauffer; vice-president, W. R. Cross; directors, T. E. Smith, H. J. Phillips, C. Dedrick, J. Dodd, J. Kearney, R. Tanner J. Chaffey; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Grimes.

Mr. Henderson gave a splendid violin solo that could not be beat. This concluded one of the most popular and progressive programs that the local has given, and every one went home feeling proud that they were a member of one of the most progressive locals in the Dominion of Canada. We want every man and woman in the Olds district to be a member for 1920.

Mr. Grisdale, the popular principal of the college, very kindly gave the members of the two organizations the use of the assembly hall and kitchen at the college, for which we thank him very kindly.—E. L. Grimes, secretary.

Watch Bowville Grow

At the last meeting of the Bowville local it was decided to send a little money on to the Central office to help defray the expense of printing pamphlets.

After the business meeting a program and debate was put on which all seemed to enjoy. Although the local organized September, 1919, it has 26 paid-up members, and prospects for the coming year are at least 50.

The local meets the first Saturday in each month and once every month a social meeting which they hope will prove interesting. Watch Bowville local grow.—M. B. Anderson, secretary.

Lease Lands

"Whereas, large tracts of good lands are being held under grazing lease in this district, and whereas, the holding of these lands from cultivation is detrimental to the best interest of the district, and as it has been the accredited policy of the government to provide homesteads for the veterans who desire to go on the land;

"Be it resolved that we, the St. Eloi local of the U.F.A., do hereby petition the government to withdraw this land from lease and make it available to veterans for homesteads."—St. Eloi local, Delano.

"Whereas, the Department of Public Works has granted leases on certain public roads in township 23, range 9, west of 4th mer., against a petition of the residents.

"We, the St. Eloi local U.F.A., do protest against such injustice and inconvenience to our members, and we do ask the minister of public works to reconsider this action."

Contribution for South

The annual meeting of the John Knox local was held at the home of Wm. Morris. Owing to the severity of the weather the attendance was small, but what it lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm and a most enjoyable time was spent.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

A considerable amount of business was transacted. Among other things all members present paid their dues to the political association. Twenty-five dollars was also obtained as a joint donation from our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. to go to the needy families in the drought-stricken area.—R. R. Mulloy, secretary.

Social Events Please

We have 22 members—19 senior and three juniors. Our local is still holding meetings at the homes of members, and we have a very good attendance.

The U.F.W.A. hold their meetings at the same time and place, and we always have refreshments after business and sometimes cards and dancing, making it a social affair.—Hugh McGrandle, secretary, John Knox local.

Juniors on Executive

The annual meeting of the Hay Lake local was held recently, but owing to the cold weather on that day the attendance was not as large as expected.

The business of the meeting was carried through with great interest.

M. W. Molyneaux, the well-known U.G.G. organizer and speaker was present at this meeting, and gave a

lawyer and mechanic occupied seats side by side, all taking part in the greatest harmony. There was no bitterness against the provincial or any government either expressed or implied, but there was determination in every move. Every portion of the western part of the district was represented. There was no outside influence of any kind, and no outsider to either dictate or influence.

The chair was occupied by Perrin Baker, of Nemiscam, who delivered an able and eloquent address. He surely was at his best. Fay Jackson, of Doondale, acted as secretary, and very good speeches were made by Messrs. Even-son, of Comrey; Ashley, of Etzikom; Herron and Flaherty, of Doondale; Townsend, of Altorado and others.

It was unanimously resolved to participate in provincial as well as federal politics. And Mr. Wood's action and speeches in the Cochrane election were endorsed amid cheers that lasted some minutes. Mr. Baker explained to the satisfaction of those present, that class organization does not mean class legislation. Provision was made for the thorough organization of the district, and an onlooker could readily see that the farmers and the business men in the smaller towns meant to pull to-

THE

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

(U.F.A. Annual Convention)

CALGARY, JANUARY 20-23

very good address which will be remembered by all who heard him. The speech was mainly on better organization. It is the union's wish to have Mr. Molyneaux with them more often.

Due credit should be given C. Holmberg, president, and A. Sware, secretary, for the active part taken in promoting and upbuilding this organization, and although a close contest in the present election, they were re-elected by a majority.

Of enterprising moves, it may be mentioned that two junior members were elected on the board of executive, in the persons of Otto Grahn, vice-president, and Jno. A. Sware, corresponding secretary and treasurer. It is the intention to make all the young people interested in the U.F.A. work.

It is also the intention of the local to have a women's branch organized in the near future, as we think it of great importance for promoting the welfare of our local—and upbuilding the community as a whole.—Jno. A. Sware, secretary.

Participation Certificates

One elevator company has circularized its agents as follows: "We realize that there are some farmers who, in the early part of the season, considered the participation certificates of very little value, but I am sure that practically all of these farmers have since changed their mind. These certificates will be valuable when the entire wheat crop is disposed of, and we sincerely hope that the farmers will hold their participation certificates until the Canada Wheat Board is in a position to redeem them."

Etzikom Convention

There was a largely-attended meeting of the electors of District No. 5 of the federal riding of Medicine Hat, held in Etzikom, recently. In some respects it was an extraordinary gathering. Grit and Tory, farmer and business man,

gether and work in harmony. It was very noticeable that Mr. Weir and his ideas had no supporters at that meeting.

It is suggested by some that this out-pouring of democratic thought is merely a storm that will soon pass away. I doubt it. I believe this movement is here to stay, but admitting for argument's sake that this is but a temporary outburst, it must be conceded that a tornado does not last long, but it does a lot of damage while it does last. And there is no doubt there are some dark clouds hanging over the "professional" politician at this time. And no matter who will lose, the farmer, the laborer and business man is sure to profit.—William F. Rabbitt, Etzikom, Alta.

Rosyth Meeting

We had a very interesting meeting of the Rosyth local recently. There were 35 members present and almost every one took part in the discussion.

The main topics of the evening were, Provincial Political Action, the consideration of resolutions to be brought up at the annual convention by other locals, and the question of getting feed shipped in.—A. M. Sherwood, secretary, Rosyth local.

Northland is Sticking

At our annual meeting held recently, a good crowd was in attendance, although not as many as was expected.

I am proud to state that our membership still holds its own, and as far as the political membership is concerned, we are making progress. In the near future we will see 100 per cent. political membership.

Owing to the winter setting in so early people were not prepared, so that our meetings were not very well attended, therefore making it hard for the secretary to collect political dues. Another thing this district has had

very poor crops, and let me tell you it keeps us guessing to pull through—it is only a mere existence.

We have changed our officers, following the suggestion brought forward at the secretaries' convention, thinking that by changing officers we would stir up life in our local.

I wish to state that we are not losing faith and there are a few very good workers in our local. I might also state that we have been able to put both of our official organs in the homes of our members.—Jas. Lee, secretary, Northland local.

Farm Loans Act

The following resolution was passed at a regular meeting of the Winona local:—

"Resolved, that we, the members of Winona local of the U.F.A., express our approval of the efforts of our Central executive to have the provincial government put into operation the Alberta Farm Loans Act, and that we encourage them to renew the efforts towards this end, as long-term loans are at this time very essential for farming operations, the basic industry of this province."

U.F.A. Briefs

We have been handicapped this year by not having a place to hold our meetings. This, however, has been overcome recently by the union acquiring an abandoned homestead shack with stoves and other necessities for holding social evenings. We held a box social and dance last month, the proceeds to defray expenses re our new meeting place. The sum of \$118 was realized which will give the union a substantial surplus at the end of the present year.—E. H. Keith, secretary, Alberta local.

Our co-operative store is doing fine so far. Sales for November averaged \$77 a day on a \$2,500 stock.—D. C. Nelson, secretary, Minburn Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited.

Our local has not had a meeting for two months, but we held our regular December meeting with a large attendance, and elected new officers for 1920.

We got six new members and several old members paid up for next year.—L. G. Chapman, secretary, Bonnie Briar local.

We voted to join the U.F.A. Political Association at our last meeting, but so far no fees have been paid in. But we expect there will be by our next meeting.—W. W. Camp, secretary, Forbesville local.

At a general meeting in the Knob Hill schoolhouse, following the visit of Miss Archibald, secretary of the U.F.W.A., it was resolved to complete the organization of a branch of the U.F.A., said organization to be a "joint" branch of men and women members. Seventeen members were secured.—John Haynes, senr., secretary, Lorraine local.

We held a joint meeting with the U.F.W.A. recently. An address of farewell and good wishes was read to Mr. and Mrs. Thos Wilson, who are leaving the community. Mr. Wilson was former secretary of this local. A lunch was served by the ladies, and was followed by a short program.—James E. Beck, junr., secretary, Custer local.

We have had, on the whole, a successful year, but have done nothing startling. We are preparing to be more vigorous in 1920.—A. R. Brown, secretary, Westlock local.

John Slattery addressed the annual meeting of the Camrose local, and it is generally hoped that Mr. Slattery will address the U.F.A. again in the near future, when weather conditions will permit a larger audience. The retiring officers were thanked for their good services in the past.

Our union has got a good live directorate this year and we hope to make things go some.—J. C. Shannon, secretary, Creighton local, Mannville, Alta.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Official Call to Annual Convention

THE annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Trading Convention of the same body will be held in Third Avenue Methodist Church, Saskatoon, as follows:—Trading Convention on Tuesday, February 10, General Annual Meeting of the association on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 11, 12, and 13, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the directors, electing the officers for the ensuing year and transacting such other business relating to the affairs and interests of the association as may be introduced. See section 5 of the constitution.

Resolutions for Convention

In accordance with section 9, subsection 6, of the constitution the executive will meet prior to the convention to deal with resolutions intended to be submitted thereat. All resolutions ought if possible to be in the hands of the Central office not later than January 17, or at the latest January 24, as otherwise they cannot be printed in the agenda, though, of course, there is nothing in the constitution to prevent the introduction of resolutions later if the convention is agreeable.

Trading Convention—Tuesday, 10 a.m.

Under section 8a of the constitution as amended at the last annual convention, a trading convention, being the first annual meeting of debenture holders, will be held as hereinafter described during Tuesday, February 10, beginning at 10 a.m. and continuing, if necessary, during the evening session. The president of the association will preside. Section 8a above referred to reads as follows:—

"1. When debentures of the association to the amount of \$200,000 shall have been subscribed for, the debenture holders shall, under such regulations as the Central board may by resolution decide, hold an annual meeting prior to the annual convention, to be known as 'Trading Convention.'"

"2. The Trading Convention shall be entitled to receive from the secretary a report of the trading department and an audited statement of its financial position."

"3. The Trading Convention shall, subject to the approval of the convention, be entitled to elect two of the five directors of the association as debenture holders' representatives on the Central board. These two, when so approved, shall also be members of the executive of the association."

"4. Only members of the association in good standing who are also, according to the debenture register, holders of debentures, shall be eligible for election as debenture holders' representatives on the Central board."

Composition of Trading Convention

The following are the regulations under which the Trading Convention is called:—

The convention will be composed of the officers and directors of the association and the delegates especially elected to the Trading Convention on the following basis of representation:—

(a) Whenever five or more individual subscribers to debentures of the association, to an amount of not less than \$500 for all of them and not in arrears thereon, are members of one local of the association, they have the right to gather at the annual meeting of the local and appoint a delegate to represent them at the Trading Convention.

(b) Where the appointing of such delegate cannot be made at the annual meeting of the local such five or more members of the local should get together separately and appoint their delegate. A delegate so appointed has no claim on the funds of the local for his expenses to the convention unless also elected a delegate to represent the local at the general convention.

(c) Every affiliated body having subscribed for capital debentures of the association to the value of not less than \$500, and not in arrears to the Central on account of debentures or membership fees, is entitled to elect one delegate to the Trading Convention.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

(d) Only registered owners of debentures or debenture stock of the association, and shareholders of affiliated bodies holding the required amount of capital debentures of the association are entitled to be elected as delegates to the Trading Convention.

Other Delegates Invited

One of the purposes for holding this Trading Convention is to eliminate from the general convention as far as possible discussions of the activities of the trading department. Therefore, in order that all the delegates to the annual convention may have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the matters of the trading department, the executive hereby invites them all to attend the trading convention on Tuesday. Of course only the delegates representing debenture holders will be entitled to full standing in the Trading Convention but all delegates interested are invited to be present to hear the reports; should the debenture holders' delegates so declare by resolution they may be allowed to ask questions and even to take part in the discussions. This, however, is a matter which the executive has not the power to decide.

In view of holding this Trading Convention it is not the intention of the Central executive to submit to the general convention any comprehensive report on the trading department. It is therefore necessary that any delegates desiring this information be present on Tuesday.

The future policy of the department will be the main issue before the Trading Convention and indeed this is one of the big items before the coming provincial gathering.

Pooling Fares of Trading Delegates

So far as the pool of railway fares, the payment of the registration fees, etc., are concerned, delegates to the Trading Convention will be treated just the same as delegates to the general convention. In all probability nearly all the delegates to the Trading Convention will also be delegates to the general convention.

General Convention—10 a.m., Wednesday, February 11.

The general convention of the association will have its formal opening at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 11. Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof. The membership of a local is computed on the basis of "the number of members recorded with the Central secretary by name and address on December 31, last" and includes the Women's Section. A Women's Section as such is not entitled to representation at the convention but the women have a full voice in selecting the delegates to represent the local of which they are a section. It is, of course, expected that each local having a Women's Section will see that it is adequately represented.

The railway fares of all delegates to either the general convention or the Trading Convention will be pooled. A reduction on regular return fares can be secured.

Purchase One-way Tickets

Each visitor and delegate should purchase a single fare ticket and secure a standard certificate for each ticket purchased.

If travelling over more than one railway, a standard certificate must be taken from each, but, wherever possible, delegates should travel over only one line of railway, as otherwise the railway companies will refuse to recognize the standard certificates. In case an agent should be unable to supply a standard certificate a receipt for the amount paid must be secured. Should the delegate board the train at a point where there is no agent, or for any reason, without having first secured a ticket, he should secure a receipt or duplex ticket from the conductor to the nearest divisional point, where he will purchase a ticket for the balance of his journey as above instructed and secure a standard certificate. All receipts, duplex tickets and standard certificates must be preserved and surrendered at the time of registering for the convention.

Children

For children travelling at half fare rates, return tickets should be purchased as there is no reduced rate on these. With these no standard certificate is required. They will not be entered into the pool and no registration is paid for children.

Condition of Pool

Delegates reaching convention by other means than railway travel will be allowed convention railway fare from point of departure on condition that they reside there. To secure the reduced rate delegates must return via the same route by which they came. Fares of all delegates (not visitors) will be pooled as provided by the constitution but only those securing standard certificates can secure a reduced return fare. Any delegate failing to fulfil these conditions cannot secure a refund or reduced railway fare but will still have to pay the amount of the pool if that be greater than his convention rate return fare. Tickets may be purchased from your local agent on and after Friday, February 6, and will be good for return up to midnight of Tuesday, February 17.

What To Do Upon Arrival

Immediately upon arrival proceed to Third Avenue Methodist Church, corner third avenue and twenty-fourth street (watch for sign indicating direction), in the basement of which an accommodation bureau will be maintained by the Saskatoon Board of Trade, and make sure of a room for the period of your visit.

After you have been assigned your place of accommodation proceed to the registration offices of the association in the same basement. These offices will be open all afternoon and evening of Monday preceding the convention and from 8 a.m. Tuesday morning on. All delegates must register and pay a registration fee of \$1.00 as provided by the constitution as amended at the last meeting. Each delegate at time of registering must surrender delegate's credential card, signed by the secretary of his local, and standard certificate duly signed by himself, and pay into the pool the amount that the single railway fare paid by him is less than the estimated pool rate of \$12.50. In return he will receive delegate's badge, delegate's voting card and receipt for

standard certificate and a convention memorandum book, program, pencil, etc. Before leaving for home, and upon surrender of receipt, each delegate will receive a return ticket and such amount, if any, as his single fare is in excess of the pool rate.

It has not been possible to ascertain absolutely what the pool will be when finally adjusted but if \$12.50 proves to be in excess of the actual amount of the pool, the excess, if 25c or more, will be returned to each delegate with his return railway ticket. In the past the pool has been a little higher at Saskatoon than at Regina or Moose Jaw.

Under this arrangement of paying the proper amount into the pool at the time of registration the staff will be enabled to relieve the delegates of all the bother of securing return railway tickets and themselves handling their own standard certificates. It will avoid all rush with the railway agents and at railway ticket offices and save the delegates a great deal of bother. We trust, therefore, that all will appreciate this and fall in readily with the arrangements.

Visitors

Visitors who are not delegates but who registered and surrender standard certificates will secure reduced return railway rates.

All visitors should register and secure visitor's badge, memorandum book, etc. If not wearing a badge the ushers may refuse them admission to meetings until all registered visitors have been seated.

A registration fee of \$1.00 is charged under the constitution to assist in defraying the expenses of the convention.

As visitors do not share in the convention pool they will not be supplied with return tickets as delegates will be, but will have their standard tickets returned properly countersigned entitling them to reduced return fare.

Seating accommodation will be assured to registered visitors only after provision has been made for registered official delegates. Seats will be held only until ten minutes to time set for opening of meeting.

Big Issues of Convention

A number of questions of the utmost importance to the farmers of this province will come before this great convention for consideration. It is therefore imperative, in your own interests, that your local should be fully represented. It is well known that in certain areas of the province where the crop has been a serious failure during the last year or two, it will require actual sacrifice for some of the locals to send the number of delegates to which they are entitled. But our members in these very areas can least afford to allow the interests of agriculture to be subordinated to those of other classes in the fiscal policy of the Dominion and certainly the farmers in those areas that have been unfortunate in losing their crops are the most vitally interested in such questions as the permanent national marketing of our wheat and everything that relates to the returns which they are to receive for their labor when nature again smiles upon them as it will.

The great democratic movement which is just awakening throughout Canada, and which is fraught with such promise for all producers, has its very heart in Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The eyes of the nation will be upon our big annual convention. A full representation of level headed, clear thinking men and women is needed—men and women who are broad and true, who are appreciative of the interests of agriculture in its broadest national aspects and who can neither be cajoled by flattery nor stampeded by any spasmodic enthusiasm or appeal to class pride or prejudice.

We trust, therefore, that all locals everywhere will appoint their delegates at the earliest moment possible and send the names at once to the Central office.

Very truly yours,
J. B. Musselman,
Central secretary.

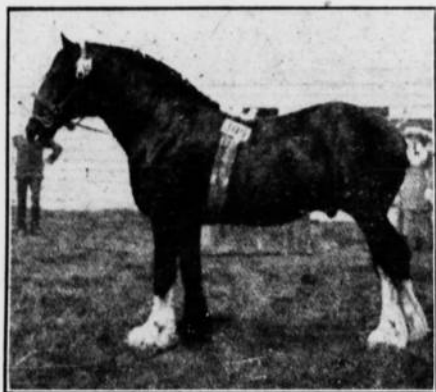
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' ANNUAL CONVENTION

AT

Saskatoon, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

New Importation of High - Class Clydesdales

I have much pleasure in intimating to my numerous clients, as well as to the farmers and stockmen generally of Western Canada, my arrival at the Hogate Barns, Brandon, Man., with a consignment of 11 head of imported Clydesdale Stallions.



DUNURE GAYMAN 1587

These stallions include the well-known weighty Dunure Gayman, 15807, by the \$47,500 Baron of Buchlyvie, out of the prize-winning mare Dunure Anna. Dunure Gayman was a well-known Highland Show Winner, as well as a popular premium horse. Passion Flower by Auchenflower, winner of 4th place at the 1911 Highland, and out of a noted mare. The six year old Brussilov, 19031, by the 5000-guinea dual champion Bonnie Buchlyvie, 14032, out of a dam by the Cawdor Cup winner, Hiawatha Godolphin, and whose second dam was by the famous MacGregor. The six-year-old Sarcoid, 19262, 2nd and reserve at the 1919 Glasgow Stallion show, sire Baron of Buchlyvie, and dam by Lothian Again. Teviot Knight, 19289, by Sir Rudolph, 16086, dam by Baron Belmont. Royal Harp by Dunure Postman, by Marcellus, out of a Pride of Blaen dam. The four-year-old Bonnie Earn, 19358, by the H. & A. S. prize-winner, Baronet of Ballindalloch out of a Sir Hugo mare. The five-year-old Victor's Heir, 19582, by Boquhan Victor, out of the Cawdor Cup champion Ciciley, by Ba ons Pride. The two-year-old Footprints Legacy, by Dunure Footprint, out of Lady Legacy by Hiawatha, and granddam Legacy by Sir Everard. Others of my horses are sired by Carbrook Bucklyvie, Lord Dundurn, the Glasgow prize horse, Masaniello, the celebrated Marcellus and others.

"Size, substance and quality are the outstanding features of this shipment, which, on a general average, is the best of Mr. Finlayson's many good importations to Western Canada. All the horses carry the blood of Scotland's most noted sires and dams; many of them are well-known prize winners at Scottish shows, and each and every animal of them will go far to raise the standard of the breed in the West."—Alex Stewart, The Grain Growers Guide.

Write me for fuller particulars regarding these horses, and come and look them over.

My stables are in Hogate's old barn, half a block from the car line.

BEN FINLAYSON, Brandon, Man.

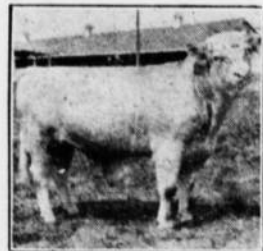
Clydesdales Shorthorns

High-Class Stock at Reasonable Prices our Motto

Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

12 Stallions and a Few Mares

in age from two to six years old and some good ones in the lot. Horses of breeding and quality.



14 Shorthorn Bulls.

from seven months to two years old include an imported-in-dam Princess Royal, an Augusta Brawith Bud, Rosemary, and Broadhooks, all by imported sires and dams. Others of choice breeding from imported sires. Bulls at all prices to suit all pockets. Also females of all ages and like breeding for sale. Come early and get a good choice.

John Graham Carberry, Man.

Clydesdales

Our stud of 30 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the leading sires in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few high-class Shorthorns, both sexes, for sale. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO, OSHAWA STATION.

PERCHERONS - BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real herd headers for sale. Also some ten mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, Iowa. Direct below St. Paul.

Glendale Aberdeen - Angus

Sire Rosador of Glencarnock II.

Some High-class Young Bulls and Heifer Calves by this sire, as well as older heifers by Gleam's Pride of Glencarnock, by Golden Gleam, for immediate sale. Specially attractive prices. Write

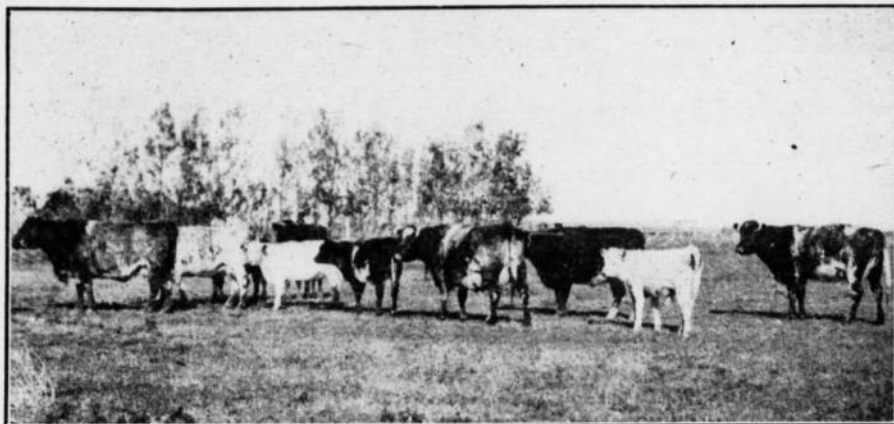
C. R. MORTON .. Vegreville, Alta.

If You Want Herefords

Come to Wiflow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows safe in calf. I have also 40 bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and see these Cattle or write.

FRANK COLLICUT

636-11th AVE. W. - CALGARY



Shorthorns on the Steed Ranch.

Manitoba Horse Breeders' Annual Meeting

MANITOBA horse breeders convened at Brandon, January 6, for their annual meeting. The meeting was well attended and many new topics came up for discussion. This year saw the birth of the Clydesdale Club, an organization for which there has been a long-felt want.

W. J. Lovey, of the Holland Horse Syndicate, brought up the matter of federal assistance to organizations like his own, which used their stallion solely on mares belonging to members of the syndicate. Under existing regulations they were not entitled to Dominion grant. Mr. Arkell was on hand and explained that the regulations had been framed with the view of discouraging syndicates, as in the past there had been so many cases come to the notice of the department in which stallions had been disposed of to syndicates for much greater prices than they were worth. Mr. Lovey succeeded in showing that associations like his own, which had purchased sires of real merit, were handicapped, and a committee was appointed to confer with the livestock commissioner on the feasibility of altering the existing regulations so that they would bear more evenly and still give the same protection against syndicating.

The president, Freeman Rice, Binscarth, raised the question of the standardization of the stallion enrollment acts of the three prairie provinces. Some reflections were cast on the veterinary work done by inspectors in the other provinces. Fear of the admission of animals below the Manitoba standard killed further discussion.

Export Demand

H. S. Arkell gave an address on the export market for horses. He said in part that the well-grown quality drafter was in good demand today, and although the state of the horse market as a whole was discouraging when compared to beef prices, if one noted the rise in values of the good stuff it gave hope for the future.

The use of motor-driven transport has found its place: equilibrium had been established between horse and power traction on the farm as well as in the city. The motor has replaced the small horse only, and the demand for the right kind of big ones has never been satisfied yet. He had attended sales of returned war horses in England, and the price range for the better ones had been £100 to £200. Poor ones could be had £20 to £50, and the lower the price the harder it was for the ministry to get rid of them.

Great Britain would pay well for imported horses, but she must have size, action, quality, soundness and he would have to add condition. He said that there was a limited demand on the continent for light draft horses, but that it was temporary at best, and the present unfavorable exchange rates made it very hard to do business with the principal buyers.

In the past not enough attention had been paid to feeding. A difference of from 200 to 300 pounds in the weight of a matured horse could be made by feeding alone and Mr. Arkell made a plea for the newly-weaned foal, as he thought that was the time in the colt's life when most horse raisers went wrong.

Scottish Assistance

Andrew Graham, Roland, read a very thoughtful paper entitled, How Shall

We Increase the Size and Retain the Quality in Our Sires. The main line of thought expressed by Mr. Graham was that we must look to Scotland for some help. At present Scottish breeders were determined not to let their real valuable sires go. Prices were prohibitive and it was impossible for private breeders to make any headway under the existing conditions. Even the praiseworthy efforts of the Edmonton Department of Agriculture, backed by a long purse, had come to nought because they could not secure an animal.

It was alleged that our prize winners did not leave colts in Scotland before they were exported. The animals that were sloughed off on our importers were the shy-breeders and the unlikely-looking colts. Fairholme Footprint would never have come to this country but for the fact that he was imported in dam.

This state of things could only lead to one result here, failure to progress, and that was the same as going backward as the other breeds were advancing daily and would soon over-run the field. Mr. Graham thought that Scottish breeders should have it brought to their notice that they were in danger of losing their best market if they did not come to our assistance with a policy which would enable us to hold our own.

Perhaps the purchase of younger sires might be our salvation. If tried sires could not be bought then we must take two-year-olds and colts. One means of relief might be in the purchase of in-foal dams.

A good deal of discussion was evoked over the expectation of assistance from Scotland. It was proposed that the Scottish association be presented with a memorandum dealing with the situation.

The following list of officers was elected for 1920: President, John Crawford, Chater; vice-president, Harry Galbraith, Hartney; directors: John Orr, Elkhorn; Wm. McKirdy, Napinka; W. I. Elder, Brandon; John Scharff, Hartney.

Clydesdale Reconstruction

Breeders in Saskatchewan are of the opinion that we must breed a bigger horse with more substance. What the market demands and is willing to pay for is the type of gelding with good feet, flat, wide bones, silky hair, bold appearance and lots of vim and action.

How are we going to produce this type of animal? To my mind there is only one way we can get 200 to 300 pounds more weight and still retain the quality, type and breed characteristic required. I would like to see the establishment of a stallion mart where the services of one good horse could be obtained, a horse like Kismet, or Dunure Refiner.

The difficulty is, of course, in raising sufficient money to buy a horse of this stamp. Although Kismet sold for \$24,500 at the Dunlop sale, I doubt if such a horse could now be obtained for our use under \$40,000. The province of Alberta has taken a good lead in this direction by putting up a large sum of money for the purchase of a public stud horse. I would urge the formation of a breeders' club, to include say the best 100 mares in the province. The horse could be kept at the University, where it would be of immense educational value. The federal aid grant would be assured us, and if the

provincial government assisted with a premium of \$10,000, a \$50 service fee could be charged and \$50 or \$100 foal money for each mare which proved in foal.

We already have a good many mares in the province of Baron's Pride and Hiawatha breeding, and if, say, of the 100 mares, 60 proved in foal the benefit to the province would be incalculable. Approximately 50 per cent. of these would be males, and I would estimate 20 of the colts would be good enough to go into the AA first class. These first crop colts would be uniformly superior to the average stallion now used on pure-bred mares, and could be distributed through the province for service for such mares as could not qualify for the select class of 100. These AA colts could be graded according to the progeny they leave and be

so distributed as to get the maximum service from them.

A great deal depends on the choice and purchase of the first premium horse. Besides being a horse of sterling draft conformation he must be a prepotent sire, one of tested breeding ability; the whole success of this scheme of organizations depends on that.

Less has been done in the West for the organization of the horse-breeding industry than in any other horse-raising section of the world. If we are to reap the benefits of our natural advantages for raising good drafters, ones that will sell for top prices in any market, we must undertake some such scheme of organization as the above, because no private breeders are in a position to get a horse such as I believe to be necessary.—Meadow Bank Farm, Regina.

Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Annual Meeting

THE sheep breeders of Manitoba held their annual meeting at Brandon, January 6, President George Gordon, Oak Lake, in the chair.

The annual report dealt largely with the results of last year's sale and the plans for similar events in the coming year. The sense of the meeting was unanimous in regard to existing demand for good breeding sheep, and it was felt that the sale of last fall could not be taken as an indication of the willingness of farmers in general to engage in the business.

Indeed, the executive announced plans for a sale of ewes to be held in conjunction with the Winter Fair in March. The ewes are to be sold in lamb and offered in lots of five and ten. It was felt that this would encourage many men to go into sheep raising, as the purchase of a small lot would set a new man up in business and he would not have to bother about a ram until the succeeding year. Some discussion arose as to the possibility of obtaining sufficient ewes to make the sale a success. Some breeders felt that after carrying the ewes all winter they would be letting them go just about the time when profits were coming in sight. Good counsel showed however that if the industry was to grow breeders would have to be willing to sacrifice a little to let new men in.

John Strachan, Pope, brought up the perennial difficulty of getting pedigrees for Ontario-bred sheep. He pointed out that Eastern breeders, particularly of Oxfords, were not supporting the Canadian flock book. The contention of the Ontario men is that the United States is their market and that they can afford to be apathetic. The question of transfers also came in for discussion and cases were reviewed of men who had sheep in their possession for years before they got satisfaction. A resolution was drawn up to be forwarded to the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association asking that body "to use its best efforts to obtain legislation which shall provide that all pure-bred sheep sold as pure-bred in Canada must be registered in the Canadian Livestock Records and certificates of registration be furnished at time of sale."

President Gordon, Secretary Smale and Miss Hind, gave reports on the last annual meeting of the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, held in Toronto. It will be remembered that Manitoba representatives went East with chips on their shoulders. Their hostility arose out of some misunderstanding in regard to the manner in which the previous crop of wool had been handled. They had been fully answered by Mr. O'Brien, the manager, and reported that all their grievances had been satisfactorily dealt with.

Norman Stansfield, representing Mr.

O'Brien, made a report on the wool situation at present. It was announced that all the Manitoba crop which had been handled co-operatively had now been sold with the exception of 67,000 pounds of low and medium staple. Mr. Stanfield gave a very illuminating address on the peculiarities of the wool market during the past year. He explained that cancellation of big army contracts stopped the buying soon after the armistice. Mills were not in a position to measure accurately their needs until a civilian trade had been worked up. During the war civilians had restricted buying. The wools used in the production of khaki were the coarser grades, and the tendency of men going into mufti was to get away from the material they had been wearing, with the result that there was an unprecedented demand for fine wool. For some time mills had been able to run on large quantities of Australian wool which had been obtained at much lower prices than the same grades could have been purchased here.

Just when the Canadian wool growers calculated in disposing of their holdings the British government dumped 15,000,000 pounds of this Australian wool on the market and now had come advice of another similar lot to be brought in during February. However, this sort of thing could not go on much longer as both the Argentine and Australia were suffering under the most adverse seasons they had ever experienced. As soon as mills used up the limited amount of fine grades in sight they would be forced to take the grades which were now being discriminated against. It was thought that this demand would come in February or March.

Present Outlook

Contracts for next year's wool crop had already commenced in Utah and Nevada at prices from 50 to 60 cents. The report had been circulated that Western American sheepmen had entered into a common agreement not to contract under 75 cents. Mr. Stansfield thought they would have some difficulty in holding to this, but gave the figures as an indication of what to expect of next year's wool prices.

Mention was made of the propaganda to induce people to wear the cloth that our wools were most suited to, a propaganda which has so far met with little response.

Questioned as to the advisability of going into fine wools to profit by the abnormal demand of the present day, Mr. Stanfield gave it as his opinion that a farmer would be ahead in the long run if he chose a medium wool and stuck with it. He would then have a fair demand for his product regardless of shifting demands.

Centralized grading came in for discussion and it was pointed out that

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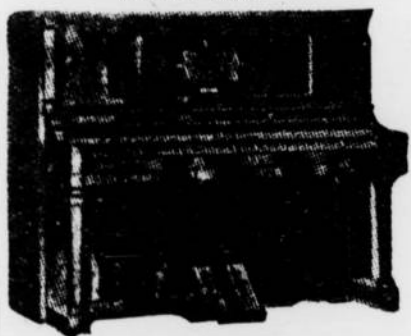
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better work could be done but that it was a matter that could only be decided after a thorough study of freight rates.

H. S. Arkell, Dominion livestock commissioner, spoke of the future policy of his department in regard to the sheep and wool business. He felt that they could now leave wool marketing in the hands of the producers' organization, which, as he pointed out, was the outcome of work started by the department some seven years ago. He indicated that the next step was a scheme for the effective marketing of lambs. One essential to success was the quality of the product supplied, a matter which rested in the hands of sheepmen themselves. He stated that Dr. Tolmie was giving the sheep industry his whole-hearted support.

At the evening session, J. H. Evans, provincial deputy minister of agriculture, read the report detailing the operations of the last year in co-operative wool marketing. Explanation was offered for the apparent decrease in the volume of business, but it was anticipated that most of the disaffected ones would return to the fold as the result of their experience outside of the association this year.

Officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, George Gordon, Oak Lake; vice-president, George Allison, Burnbank; directors: E. W. McConnell, Hamiota; John Strachan, Pope; Hugh Gilmore, Griswold; and J. R. Hume, Souris.

Manitoba Cattlemen in Conference

The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association held their annual meeting January 7, at Brandon. The major portion of the time being devoted to a discussion of the annual auction sale. It was decided not to have the sale during the spring show but on the 24th and 25th days of March. The executive had planned to make the sale of 75 animals of each of the big breeds; namely: Shorthorns, Angus and Hereford, and all other breeds open, and to have the inspection of animals compulsory and only approved animals admitted to the sale. After very lengthy motions and cross motions, it was decided, on motion by John Graham, seconded by William Grayson, that the sale be confined to bulls only. It was next decided, on motion of Andrew Graham, seconded by John Barron, that the sale be an open one in the matter of number. In the course of the discussion two very important facts were brought out, namely, that the Dominion Government Livestock Branch would be buyers at the spring sales, that the demand for bulls would be increased by the action of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in arranging to contribute 50 per cent. of the price of the pure-bred bull for the man who is not in a position to put up the price of a good bull and asking only for the interest at the end of one year, and the principal be paid at the end of two years, and the further statement by J. L. Clark, in charge of rural loans for the Merchants Bank, that his bank was prepared to extend loans to men to secure pure-bred bulls, the object of the bank being to encourage the keeping of a pure-bred sire on every farm where there were females enough to warrant one.

It was moved by Harry Leader, of Portage, and seconded by Kenneth McGregor, and carried, that we, the members of the Livestock Breeders' Association, assembled at Brandon, deem the action of the Department of Agriculture in instituting the accredited herd plan in Canada, is in the interests of the livestock industry, and that we co-operate with the inspectors in charge for the successful application of the act.

Association Car

Moved by J. B. Davidson, and seconded by Geo. Allison, and resolved, "That the executive of the Cattle Breeders' Association take action to establish the operation of an 'association car' from Manitoba west along the same lines as those of Ontario Livestock Association."

Dan Johnston, in charge of the livestock branch at the Union Stock Yards, addressed the meeting on the rules and regulations for government control of stock yards and livestock exchanges,

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and Dr. Still gave a very carefully prepared paper on Hemorrhagic Septicemia.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. F. Collyer, of Welwyn; vice-president, John G. Barron, Carberry; directors: J. R. Hume, Souris; Jas. I. Moffat, Carrol; John Strachan, of Pope; and J. G. Washington, of Ninga.

Provincial Swine Breeders' Meeting

Manitoba swine breeders held their annual meeting at Brandon, January 7. After the routine business, minutes and annual reports had been disposed of, the same showing the association in sound financial basis, the order of new business was taken up, and under this head G. H. Hutton, president of the Western Canada Livestock Union, presented a resolution for endorsement of the meeting, which will be the basis of a letter to be sent to the department of agriculture, the department of trade and commerce, and the Dominion cabinet: "The Western Canada Livestock Union looks with alarm on the very serious reduction in the number of hogs kept for breeding purposes, due, we believe, to the high cost of grain, coupled with the price fixing by the Board of Commerce. At the recent annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, breeders reported a reduction of breeding herds in several districts as high as 80 per cent. in the last few months.

"If what we believe to be a vicious practice of price fixing is persisted in by the Board of Commerce, we submit that such fixing of prices should bear a reasonable relation to the cost of production and the price of feed, otherwise fewer sows will be bred and pork production seriously reduced. Extensive experiments conducted by the Dominion experimental farms show that it requires at least four-and-a-half pounds of grain to make a pound of pork, plus 33 per cent. for other feed and overhead. In Western Canada this feed might be taken as equal parts of oats and barley; and the price of live hogs at central markets, such as Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg, should not be less than the average cost for six months of four-and-a-half pounds of equal parts of 2 C.W. oats and 3 C.W. barley, plus 33 per cent.

"If this or some action having the same effect is not adopted, it would appear that the action of the Board of Commerce would result in the undoing of the work of many years of co-operative effort on the part of government and breeders, looking to the establishment and encouragement of hog production in Canada. This industry is in the most serious condition it has ever been." This resolution was well discussed and evidently voiced the sentiments of every hog man present and was unanimously endorsed.

The meeting then listened to a most practical address from H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner, on the conditions of our bacon trade overseas. He explained how the resumption of food control by the British ministry of food had lowered the price of bacon products, the ministry would not make the distinction for quality which the open trade had made between the Canadian and American product. Since September there had been three separate agreements covering certain quantities of Canadian bacon which the British ministry of food had bought, and each one had been at a lower price. When the control was off, Canadian bacon had frequently sold at six, 10 and even 20 shillings per ton over American. Americans, however, were rapidly improving their type of side and style of cure and going after this trade with great vigor.

Want a Policy

There was very much food for thought in the address, and scores of points covered which cannot be touched upon here, but the following resolution, unanimously passed, indicates the effect the address had on the meeting:

"Whereas, a very serious lack of confidence exists amongst swine breeders throughout the country in view of a contradiction of policy between the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Board of Commerce, which has resulted in sows being marketed, little

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Lot No. 9.	25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddock, Whitefish, Herring, Alaska Cod, Flounders	3.25

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pigs being killed, and in a very small percentage of sows being bred;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, urgently request the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association at its annual meeting in February, to lay the whole case before the Dominion government and request a definite declaration of policy as to its future attitude toward the swine industry, and that Messrs. McKillican and Gordon be delegated to present this matter before the annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association."

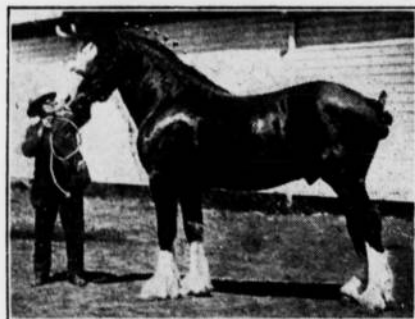
The balloting for 1920 officers resulted in the following panel: President, W. C. McKillican, Brandon; vice-president, J. R. Hume, Souris; directors: D. W. Agnew, Douglas; Peter McDonald, Virden; F. H. Wieneke, Stonewall; and A. C. McPhail, Brandon.

In Livestock Circles

Cover

On the front cover of this issue is a picture of Major, the champion Clydesdale gelding, owned by Swanton Haggerty, Belle Plain, Sask. This horse was awarded the Wilson special for Clydesdale geldings at the recent Chicago International.

Clydesdale Club for Manitoba
A well-attended and representative meeting



T. Cronie's Calgary First Prize Winner.

ing of Clydesdale breeders and others interested, met at Brandon, on January 6, and formed what will in future be known as the Manitoba Clydesdale Club. Andrew Graham, of Roland, Man., was appointed chairman, and explained that some of the objects of this club were more publicity for the breed, the setting forth of the undoubted merits of the Clydesdale as a draft breed; ways and methods of securing better sires from the Old Country, a more satisfactory method of appointing judges for Manitoba fairs and other kindred matters. The principal subject under discussion was the securing of better sires, and among others who advocated this matter were Archie McPhail, Brandon; John Graham, Carberry; J. B. Davidson, Myrtle; Andrew Graham, Roland; W. C. McKillican, Brandon; Jas. Bousfield, Macgregor; W. J. Lovie, Holland; Freeman Rice, Rinscarth; Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, and others.

The following officers were elected temporarily till the next meeting to be held during Brandon Winter Fair week: President, Wm. McKirdy; vice-president, Harold Crawford, Chater; secretary, W. C. McKillican; directors: W. C. McKillican, Freeman Rice, John Wishart, W. J. Lovie, Jno. Scarff, Hartney, and J. B. Davidson. The drawing up of a constitution for the club was left to the executive. The following resolutions were passed: "That the matter of asking the provincial government to take action in importing horses be referred to the executive."

"That the matter of nomination of judges for winter and summer fairs, be referred to the executive, with the request that the best men available be appointed, and that also some young men be recommended who shall act in an advisory position with older judges, and thus obtain an education and standing that they otherwise could not receive."

"That the executive of the Manitoba Clydesdale Club seek the co-operation of the Dominion Clydesdale Association in impressing upon the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain, the desirability of their best endeavors in aiding in the securing of the best available sires, and that a letter setting forth the views of the members of the club be sent to Arch. McNeillage, the secretary."

North Brandon Stallion Club Gets Good Horse

The North Brandon Stallion Club have selected the Clydesdale stallion Belle Isle, belonging to Messrs. Crawford and McPhail, Chater, Man., to travel their district for the 1920 season, at the fee of \$25, with an additional bonus of \$5.00 per mare. This horse had a most successful season last year getting practically 70 per cent. of his mares in foal.

Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association

The following agreement has been made between the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association and the American-Shropshire Registry Association, by which there is a mutual reciprocity in registration:

1. Animals from the United States, American-bred or imported from Great Britain, sold to a resident of Canada, must be recorded in the American-Shropshire Record in the name of the Canadian purchaser. American certificate of registra-

tion must give date of sale and delivery, and in the case of females, service certificate, if bred. It is understood that animals on entering Canada, must be recorded in the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Record.

2. Animals from Canada, Canadian-bred or imported from Great Britain, sold to a resident of the United States, must be recorded in the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Record in the name of the American purchaser. Canadian certificate of registration must give date of sale and delivery, and in the case of females, service certificate, if bred. It is understood that animals on entering the United States, must be recorded in the American-Shropshire Record.

3. It is understood that the recording of ancestors to complete pedigrees is to be discontinued immediately by the American-Shropshire Registry Association and the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, respectively.

4. It is further agreed that the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association will not accept for record animals lambing in the United States, unless such animals are first recorded in the American-Shropshire Record.

5. It is further agreed that the American-Shropshire Registry Association will not accept for record animals lambing in Canada, unless such animals are first recorded in the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Record.

The Dryden-Miller Shorthorn Sale

A very high-class combination sale of imported Shorthorn cattle will be staged at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 4, the day following the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

At this sale will be offered probably the best lot of cattle ever brought over to Canada from Scotland.

They are of a most desirable type and character, and will go very far to build up and strengthen the Canadian Shorthorn industry.

The offering was personally selected in Scotland by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., and comprises a number of young bulls fit for service in the best herds, heifers in calf to high-class Old Country sires, and cows in calf or with calves at foot, to Scotch bulls, with a concentration of the best Old Country Shorthorn blood and pedigree.

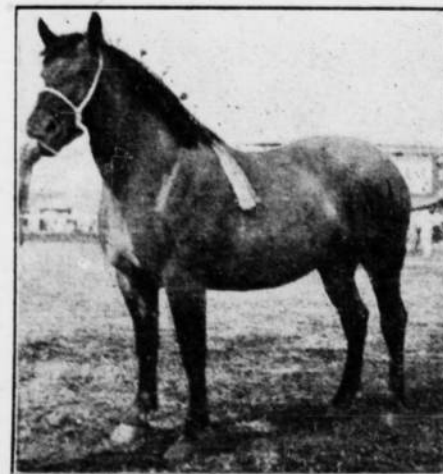
The animals will appeal, from start to finish, to the breeder of good cattle, especially those looking for the best of foundation stock. Watch the next issue of The Guide for further particulars and send for catalog of the offering now to either Mr. Dryden or to John Miller, junr., Ashburn, Ont.

Hysop's Offering

Ernest Hysop, Landazar Farm, Killarney, Man., breeder of Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle, is offering for sale one of his young stallions and also a nice young Shorthorn bull. This colt which stood third in his class at the Brandon Winter Fair a year ago, and also first in his class and reserve champion at both North Dakota and Montana State Fairs, possesses quality in a marked degree and is a strong, flashy mover. The Shorthorn calf, is got by a Campbell Rosebud sire, while his dam is a big, strong cow sired by the well-known Golden Flame, one of the good bulls of the Campbell Mina family. Mr. Hysop purchased last summer, from John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alta., the well-known Percheron stallion, Jais, the sire of Private, the grand champion at some of the big Western Canadian fairs, and also of Lieutenant, the futurity winner at Brandon, last year. From Messrs. Upper, of Calgary, he secured three fine mares, Juliette, Verba and Rosine, all of whom are safe in foal to Upper's well-known prize-winning stallions, Bijou or Superior. The above mares are all prize winners themselves, as well as breeders, the last named having to her credit championships at many of America's greatest fairs, including the Chicago International, as well as the largest Canadian shows. In Mr. Hysop's herd of Percherons are to be found the set of such sires as Calypso, Superior, Bijou, Olbert, Lord Nelson and other sires famous in Percheron history.

U. of B.C. Cow

Through a clerical error in the report of the R.O.P. cows, lately published, the Ayrshire cow Springhill White Beauty, owned by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., was credited with only 490 pounds of fat, it should have been 590 pounds.



Roberts Champion Belgian Brood Mare, at Brandon, 1918.

Registered Percherons

Stallions and Mares for Sale

PRIVATE, the Grand Champion on the Western circuit at Spring and Summer Fairs.

LIEUTENANT, the Futurity winner at Brandon, and many other prize winners by the same sire "Jais."

Prices Right for Farmers to Handle and Make Money.

John A. Grant, Black Diamond, Alberta

Holstein Herd Averages

18,812 Lbs. Milk

A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 pounds of milk and 638.57 pounds of fat.

Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 pounds. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-pound class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
SEND FOR BOOKLETS
They Contain Much Valuable Information.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary, ST. GEORGE, Ont.

FOR SALE PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

by members of the Illinois Percheron Breeders' Association.

For new Sales List address the Secretary,
J. L. EDMONDS, URBANA, ILLINOIS

Mammoth Jacks, Percheron Stallions and Mares

A lot of big-boned Jacks, three to five years old, weight up to 1,200 lbs.; 15 to 16 hands. Also a fine lot of Percheron stallions, blacks and greys, weight up to 2,400 lbs. A lot of large mares, three and four years old, showing colts. Will sell one or a car load. All stock guaranteed.—Al. E. Smith, R. I. Lawrence, Kansas. 40 miles West of Kansas City.



M. R. COWELL Livestock Auctioneer

Special attention given farm sales and pure-bred stock. I compile catalogs and personally direct the advertising of important sales. Will sell anywhere in the three provinces.

Address: Box 329, Prince Albert, Sask.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

ILLIOLA FARM SHIRES, JOHN A. SWISHER,
Proprietor, Mendota, Ill.

YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Live Poultry WANTED

If you still have live poultry of any kind for sale you will certainly not be sorry for holding them till now as prices on live poultry in first-class condition are a way up. We guarantee as follows:—

Hens, large and fat, per lb. 25-27c
Hens, medium size, good condition, per lb. 23-25c
Young Roosters, large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, large, in good condition, lb. 27-30c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 30c

Express charges on crates will be prepaid by us to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan on request.

Sisskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Every President and Every Secretary of Every Society Should Know the RULES OF ORDER

Why not have the authentic? J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont., has now had his book issued in handy form. A new edition of 208 pages, explaining the rules and principles of all public meetings, such as conventions, societies, and public assemblies \$1.10 generally. Price, postpaid

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Business and Finance

Henry George on Taxation

THE plank in the Farmers' Platform which calls for the taxation of unimproved land values, is being much discussed at the present time. This is natural, because the taxation of unimproved land values is the chief alternative which is offered for the raising of the revenue which would be lost by the abolition or substantial reduction of the tariff.

The taxation of unimproved land values, however, is very much misunderstood and misrepresented, and there are those who declare that it would be a burden upon farmers and prevent the use of land. Henry George, the great apostle of the taxation of land values, or the single tax as he called it, met with the same objections, and in a speech which he delivered at San Francisco, in 1890, shortly before leaving for Australia, he said:—

"We do not propose a tax upon land, as people who misapprehend us constantly say. We do not propose a tax upon land; we propose a tax upon land values, or what in the terminology of political economy is termed rent; that is to say, the value which attaches to land, irrespective of any improvements in or on it; that value which attaches to land, not by reason of anything that the user or improver of land does, not by reason of any individual exertion of labor, but by reason of the growth and improvement of the community. A tax that will take up what John Stuart Mill called the unearned increment; that is to say, that increment of wealth which comes to the owner of land, not as a user; that comes whether he be a resident or an absentee; whether he be engaged in the active business of life, whether he be an idiot, or whether he be a child; that growth of value that we have seen in our own times so astonishingly great in this city; that has made sand lots, lying in the same condition that they were thousands of years ago, worth enormous sums, without anyone putting any exertion of labor or any expenditure of capital upon them.

An Important Distinction

"The distinction between a tax on land and a tax on land values may at first seem an idle one, but it is a most important one. A tax on land—that is to say, a tax upon all land—would ultimately become a condition to the use of land; would, therefore, fall upon labor; would increase prices, and be borne by the general community. But a tax on land values cannot fall on all land, because all land is not of value. It can only fall on valuable land, and on valuable land in proportion to its value; therefore, it can no more become a tax on labor than can a tax upon the value of special privileges of any kind. It can merely take from the individual, not the earnings of the individual, but that premium which, as society grows and improves, attaches to land of superior quality."

The Result of Taxation

"Tax buildings, and you will have fewer or poorer buildings; tax farms, and you will have fewer farms and more wilderness; tax ships, there will be fewer and poorer ships; and tax capital, and there will be less capital. But you may tax land values all you please, and there will not be a square inch the less land. Tax land values all you please—up to the point of taking the full annual value, up to the point of making mere ownership in land utterly unprofitable, so that no one will want merely to own land—what will be the result? Simply that the land will become valueless to the mere speculator, to the dog in the manger, who wants merely to hold and not to use; to the forestaller, who wants to reap where others have sown, to gather to himself the products of labor, without doing labor. Tax land values, and you leave to production its full reward, and you open to producers natural opportunities."

Soldier Settlers Making Good

Ottawa.—Mr. Mabey, secretary, Soldier Settlement Board, has returned from a tour of inspection of the board's

organization in the West. He states that the qualification committees are dealing with hundreds of applications from returned soldiers every week, and that the prospects are that the board will settle as many on the land next year as during the past season, when over 33,000 ex-service men were passed and nearly 20,000 were granted loans amounting to \$53,000,000.

"The applicants were for the most part of good type, and likely to make good on the land," said Mr. Mabey. He was greatly impressed with the character of the settlers already on the land. Many of them had already shown that they will make good; in fact, in one province a considerable number had done so well during the past year that they had been able to pay off the whole of their indebtedness to the board. Of course, there had been a few partial failures, owing to the drought and other conditions over which the men had no control. But even in the districts affected by the drought the spirit of the settlers was excellent and they are facing the future with high hopes.

Arrangements were made by Mr. Mabey, while in the West, to take care of the expected increase in the applications and the organization was strengthened wherever necessary.

Co-operators Make Enormous Savings

The members of the British-Canadian Co-operative Society Limited, of Sydney Mines, are the Rochdale pioneers of Canada. In the co-operative spirit they show, and the economic success they have achieved, they set a splendid example to the workers of this country. The 53rd quarterly meeting was held recently, at which the directors' report and interim financial statement for the quarter was submitted; the balance sheet being furnished half-yearly.

The sales for the quarter were \$243,315.14. Notwithstanding the industrial depression at Sydney Mines, to which prominence was given in the daily press some time ago, these figures represent the remarkable increase of \$55,132.76 over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The share and loan capital at the end of the quarter was \$160,082.95, being an average of \$89.43 per member. During the quarter 102 new members joined and 24 were struck off or withdrew, showing a net increase of 78 and leaving the membership at the end of the term 1,790. A dividend of 12½ per cent. on members' general purchases and ten per cent. on meat purchases was declared; non-members in each case being paid half the rates named.

With the quarterly report is published a summary of progress for the 13 years of the society's existence to July 29, 1919. It is a table of statistics showing rapid but consistent progress, and tracing the society's career year by year. The annual trade has increased from \$16,913.18 to \$876,598.37; the interest on capital from \$55.69 to \$7,651.44; dividends on purchases from \$598.29 to \$98,170.98 per annum; the share and loan capital from \$1,995.85 to \$158,467.67. The first year the society carried a modest stock of merchandise of the value of \$1,362.95, but at the end of the thirteenth year it had one of \$135,860.31; the membership increasing from 88 to 1,712.

During the 13 years the aggregate amount paid as interest on capital was \$26,957.72, but the magnificent total of \$360,197.37 has been returned to the consumers of Sydney Mines and district as dividends or savings on their purchases. These figures provide a concrete demonstration of the relative insignificance of the return made to capital in the co-operative movement compared with the distribution of surplus revenues made by way of dividends on purchases.

Probably there is not, from coast to coast, any district with a population of from 10,000 to 15,000 with a retail institution of such magnitude or conducted with such success. It is not due to the outstanding genius of any big business man, but is the result of the steady cultivation and collective expression for the common good of the natural executive and administrative

FARMERS

MAKE your banker your financial adviser. Let him help you to shape your affairs so that he will be warranted in giving you ample credit to operate your farm efficiently. Our aim is to assist you in every way possible.

66A

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL : : \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND : : \$15,000,000

THE VALUE OF MONEY

Money—ready money is an essential in every line of business—mercantile or farming. Wise farmers build up Savings Accounts, which enable them to purchase for cash.

A Savings Bank Account with this Bank assures ready money when needed. Interest paid at current rate.

210

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

180 Branches—82 Branches in Western Canada.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$ 13,000,000
Total Assets..... 123,872,627

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

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Superintendent of
Western Branches

Winnipeg

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

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LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

Coal Oil Light TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

Agents Wanted

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 239 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL or WINNIPEG

LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD
Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares
 OF
Allen's Winnipeg Theatres Ltd.
 AT PAR \$100 PER SHARE

For a limited period only, a Bonus of 25 per cent. of Common Stock is given with each purchase of Preferred Stock.

The net earnings of Allen's Winnipeg Theatres—the six leading Motion Picture Houses of Winnipeg—are sufficient to pay preferred stock dividends nearly six times over. Indications are that the Common Stock will soon be on a dividend-paying basis.

We recommend this investment as likely to prove more than ordinarily profitable.

WRITE FOR DETAILS.

Edward Brown & Co.

Dept. G, 296 Garry St. Bond Dealers WINNIPEG

We buy and sell Bonds for our own account, and any statements made with reference to Bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.



Let us be known as
A THRIFTY PEOPLE!

Let us stop spending heedlessly and needlessly,
 and begin to save NOW and save REGULARLY.

THERE IS A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT
 EVERY BRANCH OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice;
 to the doctor for medical advice; why not
 to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or
 equipment—if you want information as to
 how to invest money—come to those who
 make a business of financial matters, and
 are in a position to give you sound and
 impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. **OF CANADA** Established 1864.

With its 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta,
 2 Branches in British Columbia, 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in
 New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments
 Over a Long Term of Years

For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortisation System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments, including principal and interest.

For further information, apply to:—

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Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

B. S. LAWRENCE,
 Acting Manager
 Saskatchewan Branch,
 REGINA, SASK.



W. T. CREIGHTON, Mgr.,
 Alberta Branch,
 EDMONTON, ALTA.

tive faculties of the common people. What has been done by the working people of the locality in which this society is conducted can be done in any and every community from coast to coast of a similar size if the principles of the co-operative movement are propagated therein, and, as a result, the necessary co-operative spirit is adequately developed.

More Power for Manitoba

To finance the big hydro-electric power project at Great Falls on the Winnipeg River, the Winnipeg River Power Co. is now awaiting a favorable entry into the bond market. Details regarding the prospective issue have not been announced, but the undertaking will entail an expenditure of \$9,000,000. The great plant which will be the largest of its kind in the world will make Winnipeg a veritable switch-board for cheap electricity.

Until the bonds are sold the Northern Construction Co., which has the contract for the scheme, is financing the venture. Already the big coffer-dams have been completed. Blasting and pumping operations in order to prepare the site for the power house is the next task which will engage the engineers' attention.

Identified with Winnipeg Electric

The company is closely identified with the Winnipeg Electric Railway interests, and when the current finally reaches the city there is no doubt but that the street car organization will be the big customer. Its plant is already inadequate for the calls made upon it, and limitations are already virtually driving it from the competitive market.

Sir Augustus Nanton is president of the new power company, while A. W. McLimont is acting as general manager. As both hold similar posts with the Winnipeg Electric the identity of the two is obvious. The purpose of the project is to sell power "en bloc" in Manitoba and thus no expense will be involved as regards the distribution.

Initial Work Done in 1914

The first work in connection with the undertaking was done in 1914 when surveys were made and a railway constructed from Lac du Bonnet to the power site, 14 miles distant. The war, however, necessitated a cessation in the operations, but work was again resumed last spring. During the past year exceptionally good progress has been made, but the undertaking is a big one and power will not actually be available till 1921.

The prospective market is much wider than the city boundaries. Power is needed by many or most of the Manitoba municipalities and a little effort in the way of salesmanship would soon link up a lot of customers.

Good Thing for Industry

Abundance of cheap power however, invites industry and Winnipeg has its aspirations in this direction. At the present time there are about 400 manufacturing enterprises in the city, but most of these are of the infant variety. Their growth, however, is but a matter of time. Cheap power is the best nourishment in the world and the growing market in the prairie provinces will provide plenty of sustenance. The present war-inspired freight rates which is a barrier to the entry of eastern commodities can be counted upon to assist in the growth of the western plants, and in the future when freight rates adjust themselves this element of protection will probably not be needed.

Exchange Rates

The Following were the rates of exchange on January 5, 1920:—
 Britain, one pound\$4.13
 United States Funds, buying 8½ per cent. Selling 8½ per cent premium.

Victory Bond Prices

Following are the latest quotations for War and Victory bonds on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange:—

	Bid	Asked
War Loan, 1925	95½	95½
War Loan, 1931	95½	95½
War Loan, 1937	99½	99½
Victory Loan, 1922	98½	98½
Victory Loan, 1923	98½	98½
Victory Loan, 1927	100½	100½
Victory Loan, 1933	101½	102
Victory Loan, 1937	103½	103

Quotations on Victory Bonds are for \$1,000 denominations. Smaller lots are worth a fraction less.

Interest from the last interest date to be added in each case.



THROUGH good times and bad times for the past 45 years this Bank has steadily given its best efforts to the development and upbuilding of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial business of this country. Our efficient service is available for the benefit of all customers. 297

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Main Office, Winnipeg—435 Main Street.
 Branch: Portage Ave., opp. Eaton's.

Should Have Been \$30,000 000

Our total insurance carried is \$30,000,000, not \$30,000 as appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide, November 26th issue. This appeared in error.

MINIOTA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., BEULAH, MAN.

Flax Seed

Good Seed Flax will be scarce next spring and we are importing Argentine seed which has been successfully grown in the North-west and promises increased yields.

Write us for information
CHAS. H. THORNTON & CO.
 338 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG



4-Plows--Full Speed in Stubble

One owner says: "Plowed 60 acres without stopping machine." From 3 to 3½ miles an hour is usual with a

STINSON

Adjustable Front Truck—4 Wheel
18-36 Tractor

Years and years of service are built right into the Stinson. It's the kind that needs no expert to teach you how to run it—nor to keep it 100 per cent. efficient. You should get the facts today.

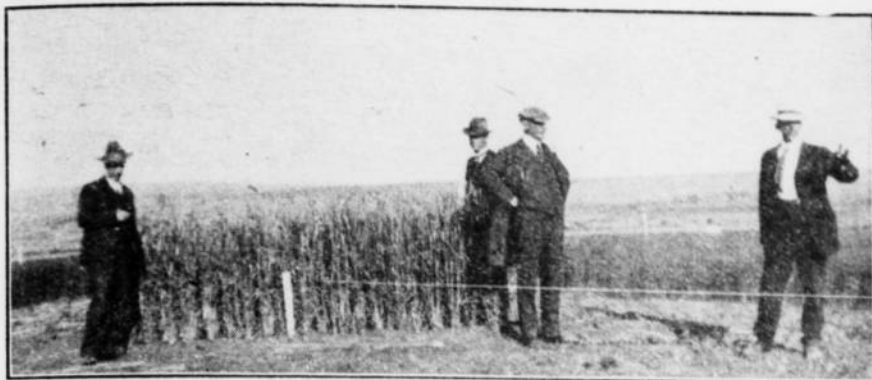
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 ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.
 REGINA, SASK.

Distributors and Service Station for Province of Saskatchewan.



The Dominion Experiment Station for Northern Alberta.
W. D. Albright, Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Beaver Lodge, in the Grande Prairie Country, showing visitors over his plots in 1918.

Summerfallowing in Manitoba

*Lessons Drawn From the Summerfallow Competitions—By
J. H. Kiteley*

THE early geographers referred to these western plains as the Great American Desert. They evidently considered the rainfall insufficient to produce crops successfully. While a 40-bushel crop requires only 12 inches of precipitation, we must remember that a large percentage of the total annual precipitation is lost by spring freshets, by underground seepage, by surface evaporation and by weeds. Hence we are never far from the danger point.

However, with the development of dry farming method of cultivation on soils that possessed unusual water-holding capacity, due to their depth, fineness of texture and humus content, profitable crops of high quality have been produced. That the system followed has been wasteful of soil fertility is becoming more apparent year by year. Lower crop yields and soil drifting indicate that our soils have lost much of their water-holding power, and are being depleted of their fibre content.

Soils Losing Their Fibre

Some satisfactory method of maintaining the organic constituents of the soil must be discovered and scrupulously followed if we are to continue to produce profitable crops. In some parts of the prairies the soil has become so deficient in fibre, that it may take several years of persistent effort, costly as it may be, to reclaim it. Two or three years of heavier rainfall may relieve the situation temporarily, but it only means the postponement of the evil day. Our problems are serious, but we believe they can be solved. Unfortunately we have no experimental data from any other country having similar problems, such as Russia, to assist us. In other words, these northern plains dry belt problems have yet to be solved.

In the meantime, until some satisfactory substitute for the summerfallow, which is admittedly wasteful of nitrogen and humus, has been discovered, it will continue to have a permanent place in our tillage methods.

In order to encourage our farmers to follow the best known practice in summer tillage, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture added the summerfallow competition to the list of activi-

ties in 1917. Twelve competitions were held during the first summer. Twenty-two were held in 1918, while 24 were held in 1919. There must be at least ten competitors before a competition can be put on. The fallows should be at least ten acres in size. The fallows are usually inspected twice during the summer, first in August and later in September or October. Local judges frequently make the first inspection, a plan which works very well. The score card accompanying this article shows the possible score, with modifications to suit local conditions.

In districts where competitions are held, considerable improvement in the thoroughness of cultivation is usually noticed. Some societies arrange to have as many of the competitors as can find it convenient accompany the judge on his tour of inspection. These visits to the various fallows furnish the occasion for valuable discussion with reference to the respective merits of the different methods of cultivation. This is a practice which should be encouraged.

Lessons From the Competitions

After an inspection of hundreds of fallows in different parts of the province, the following conclusions have been arrived at:—

1. No class of men are attacking their problems with greater intelligence and skill than are the farmers.
2. Many of these problems such as soil drifting and weed control are very acute.
3. Different soils require different treatment. A method suitable in one district may be quite unsuitable in another district.
4. The drag harrow and the disc harrow have a relatively minor place in the summerfallow competition. I am not sure that they have a place at all.
5. The plow, the packer and the cultivator are a very efficient trio.
6. The kind of cultivator and the kind of teeth used depend upon the nature of the soil and the kind of weeds to be controlled. The duck-foot should be used in perennial weed control. The narrow teeth are best for couch grass, and also wild oats on the lighter soils.
7. A perfectly black fallow, where weeds do not get to the surface, is the only sure method of eradicating sow thistle and Canada thistle.

8. Where only annual weeds are in evidence, too much cultivation is inadvisable. Instances are not uncommon where over-cultivation accompanied by loose unpacked soil, prevent weed seeds from germinating.

9. In operating a duck-foot cultivator it is important to keep the teeth sharp and have them running level.

10. Keeping up the fibre content of the soil does control drifting, provided proper methods of cultivation are followed.

11. The use of the sub-surface packer after the plow, assists materially in preventing drifting and restores capillary action, resulting in the germination of weed seeds.

12. On light soils where the fibre is deficient, it may be advisable to omit the plowing altogether, using only the duck-foot cultivator, thus keeping the

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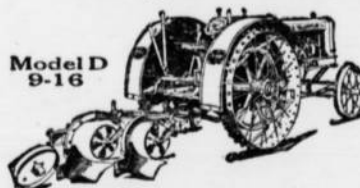
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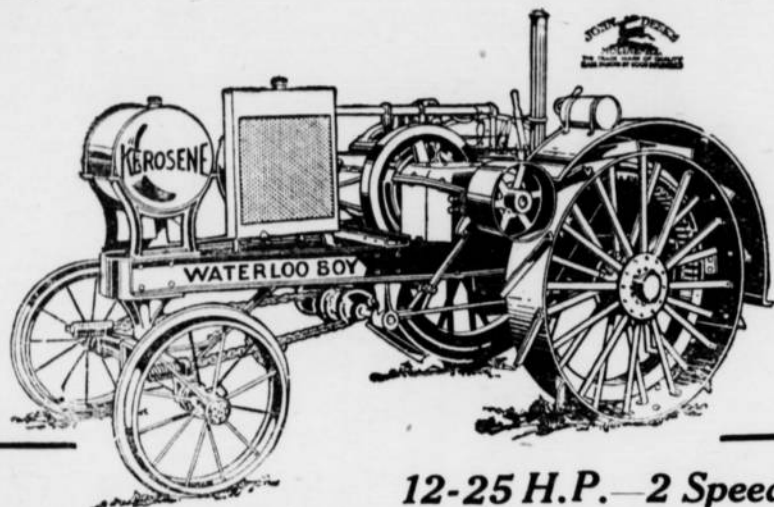
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Score Card, Manitoba Summerfallow Competitions.

	Possible Score	*Possible Score Revised
Freedom from harmful weeds, viable (germinable) weed seeds, and live roots	30	
Moisture in first two feet of soil	15	
Well-prepared seed bed—level, fine, deep and firm	15	
Prevention of soil drifting (fibre in soil, corrugated surface, lumpy mulch, manure, cover crops)....	25	
Headlands, Field Corners and Strike Out (Field Corners free from weeds; Headlands clean and straight; Weeds cut in strike out)	15	
Total		

*In case the Local Committee revises the scale of points, or adds other items, the revised scale can be written in the column indicated.



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stubble on the surface for the early part of the season at least.

13. Using the cultivator for the early tillage on the fallow, deferring the plowing until the latter part of July or the first of August, is a practice which works well on clay and clay loam soils, especially where perennial weeds such as sow thistle and Canada thistle are to be controlled. The packer should follow the plow. The cultivator is used as necessary during the rest of the season. This method leaves the surface in a more lumpy condition, and some farmers who have tried it claim that it reduces the cost of fallowing as it requires fewer cultivations.

14. The use of rape, or a light sowing of oats as a cover crop is a practice followed by many farmers in the light soil areas, to prevent drifting. While this method will probably reduce the yield the following year, the pasture produced balances this loss, in the opinion of those who use it. An inter-

tilled crop of rape might work well.

15. Cultivating the soil when damp, leaving the soil in a ridged condition, at right angles to the prevailing winds; spreading manure or a light covering of straw on the portions of the field which start to drift, are a few of the methods used to control drifting.

16. Where frequent cultivation is necessary to eradicate perennial weeds on light soils where the fibre has been depleted by continuous grain growing, no method of cultivation proved adequate in preventing drifting.

17. Where winter annuals are permitted to act as a cover for the fallow over winter, they should be cultivated out in the spring.

18. On the heavier soils that dry slowly in spring, thus delaying seeding, it is a good practice to leave the fallow in a ridged condition using the cultivator, thus facilitating the drying in the spring by presenting more surface to the air.

Western Agronomists Organize

Field Husbandry Men of Prairie Provinces Get Together at Saskatoon

AN important meeting was held at Saskatoon, on December 19 and 20, when 30 men from the agricultural colleges, experimental farms and departments of agriculture of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, got together for organization purposes. The following extract from the call to the meeting explains its purpose:—

"For several years it has been thought desirable by several of the agronomists of Western Canada to organize the men engaged in investigation and teaching work with crops and soils, for the purpose of mutual benefit and better service. The war interfered with the carrying out of this intention, but recently the matter was brought forward again at a request from Professor Harrison, of Winnipeg, and Professor Cutler, of Edmonton, that the Saskatchewan agronomists invite all those engaged in similar work in different portions of Western Canada to a conference to be held at Saskatoon between Christmas and New Year's. . . . The question of organization will, no doubt, occupy a good proportion of the time, and after the plans for this are completed, several other questions might be informally discussed. Among these are (1) co-ordination of teaching work in agronomy in the three prairie provinces; (2) problems requiring investigation and methods of attacking same; (3) co-operative and extension work in field husbandry; and (4) miscellaneous topics."

When the meeting opened a committee on constitution was appointed, and temporary committees on the following phases of the work: (1) instruction; (2) plant breeding; (3) field crop management or experimentation; (4) seed production and distribution; (5) soil investigation; (6) soil management.

An organization was formed of which the object as adopted in the constitution is as follows: "To encourage investigation work in crops and soils, and to disseminate the knowledge concerning both, and the conditions affecting them."

Plans Laid for Future Work

The committee on instruction then presented their report, emphasizing the advisability of standardizing or unifying of the provincial courses in agriculture in colleges, and briefly outlining methods by which this could be effected; and recommending the appointment of a permanent committee on extension and publicity. When the permanent committees were appointed this recommendation was adopted.

The plant breeders emphasized the pressing need for standardization of varieties of cereals, and plan to co-operate in developing strains having the following characters: earliness, rust-resistance, drought-resistance and superior yielding qualities.

The question of cereal improvement and distribution received considerable attention, the unanimous opinion being that beneficial as the C.S.G.A.'s work has been, there was pressing need for improvement in the methods of producing high-class seed. That the elite stock should be produced by experts was emphasized. The suggested plans

of the three provinces were presented and discussed.

In connection with the report of the soil management committee, soil drifting proved to be a serious problem, in the solution of which it was felt that the extension men could render material assistance. To this end a definite systematic plan of investigation is to be formulated by the committee.

The committee on soil management called the delegates attention to the immediate necessity of soil survey work along two lines, viz.: (a) Unsettled areas—some of which may be unfit for cultivation, and (b) Older soils.

It was decided to hold the next annual conference in Manitoba, either at Winnipeg or at Brandon.

Practical Problems Discussed

During the sessions several addresses were given. R. G. Thomson, of Winnipeg, presented the results of some experiments with regard to the baking quality flour from Durum wheat, the gist of which was as follows: Loaf somewhat yellowish in color and did not rise so well. Bread, a sweet, nuttish flavor, which was quite palatable. Twenty-five per cent. Durum could be blended with common wheat without materially altering the baking quality, although they could not be mixed before tempering since Durum required 72 hours to temper while common wheat required 24 hours only, eliciting the important fact that three per cent. of common wheat in Durum made it unfit for use as bread.

Dr. Thompson, of the University of Saskatchewan, gave a resume of his work in selecting and breeding rust-resistant varieties of wheat. Dr. Thompson has experimented with hundreds of varieties from all parts of the world, but only ten showed signs of rust resistance, all of which had objectionable features to a greater or less degree. Some of the strains of Kubanka were practically rust-resistant. That there were geographical regions of rust was no longer doubted. Marquis responded to rust from all districts, while one strain of Kubanka was susceptible to rust at Saskatoon but was immune elsewhere. Dr. Thompson's investigation corroborated the opinion that there are several strains of wheat rust.

Mr. Pryor, of the Dominion Seed Branch, gave a very interesting account of his work on the affect of frost on oats. He stated that 4.6 degrees severely injured the kernel before the early dough stage and that black fibre in the kernel was not a sure indication that an oat germ had been killed by frost. Germination as yet was the only sure guide.

Spring plowing should be worked down as soon as possible after plowing and seeded as soon as possible after preparation. Prompt working of spring plowing is necessary to prevent loss of moisture which takes place rapidly in the windy days of spring. Prompt seeding is necessary so that the grain plants get the advantage over weeds; where worked land lies for a time before seeding, the weeds get the start over the crop.

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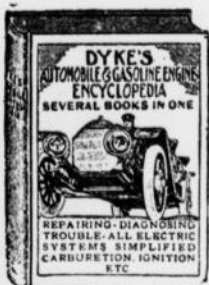
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Religion and Life

John the Baptist and Today—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

FROM the earliest days it has been the custom with oriental monarchs, when about to travel through any part of their dominion, to send heralds before them to announce their coming and to see that the roadways over which they were to pass were in order. In this way an easy and pleasant highway was provided for the royal travellers. It is this custom to which allusion is made when Isaiah prophesies "The voice of one that crieth, prepare ye in the wilderness the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the uneven places shall be made level, and the rough places plain." This passage was applied to John the Baptist as the herald or forerunner of Jesus. He used the title himself and in life and mission deserved it.

John the Baptist was born into the world six months before the birth of the one whom he was to herald. His mother, Elizabeth, was a kinswoman of Mary, the mother of Jesus, whilst his father was Zacharias, a priest of the temple. Very early it was apparent that the child was to be no ordinary child. This was not the judgment of mere parental fondness, but in divers ways it was conveyed to his parents that the hand of the Lord was upon the child. It was prophesied "he shall be great in the sight of the Lord"; one way in which he was distinguished was at his naming. The naming of a child is often rather a thoughtless business on the part of parents and many an innocent, unoffending child has to carry through life a name that burdens and hampers it. In this case the divine command was explicit "His name is John." There was to be no arguing or prating about it. The matter was settled. A fine, strong, simple name it was, meaning "the Lord is favorable," or "the gift of God."

Two great influences played upon his early days. One came from the fact that he was born of godly parents, and into the priestly class. In ancient Israel that meant certain powerful privileges and important responsibilities. The home influences in such a case, would be ideal for a child destined to play a great part in the religious life of his time. The atmosphere of the home would be that of the religious class. The sense of Jehovah's presence was ever with them, and the mind of an impressionable child would be moulded by the family worship, which was part of the day's life. This brings to mind that fine poem of Burns, *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, with its reverent household and the priestlike father reading the sacred page and pouring forth his soul in prayer, scenes from which "Old Scotia's grandeur springs." In this, there is something for parents of today to think about.

The other strong influence of his early days was that of nature. We do not know definitely when he left his home for the desert, but it appears to have been in his youth. The sights and sounds of the wilderness were with him for years, and the brooding reflectiveness and sober, austere spirit that companionship with nature gives, were his portion. Here in the solitary life of the wilderness he gained the asset of a rugged health and a rough, homely but forceful speech, both useful in the life he was to live. In the solitude, like Amos before him, and Paul and St. Jerome and St. Francis after, he faced his life problems, fought his doubts and gathered strength.

Now he is ready to preach and goes to the border line of the wilderness of Judea to commence his mission. A strange and remarkable man this old time preacher and prophet is! His appearance would attract attention anywhere. A member of the priestly class yet his clothing is a mere miserable cloak of woven camel's hair, with a plain leather girdle round his loins. Such a man would be a disconcerting figure to meet in polite society. His food is as simple as his dress. We are told he lived upon the locusts and wild

honey which abounds in the desert places of Palestine, and may be gathered by anyone who wanders there. His speech is as rough and homely as his dress and food. He has withdrawn into the wilderness because he must protest against society, as he finds its folly and extravagance and wrong. A man with a message so direct and ringing will always have an audience and it is a strange motley multitude that hears him—a man from Jerusalem and men from Galilee, civilians and soldiers. Pharisees and Publicans, all kinds and conditions of men and women.

If you have read so far, you may be saying: Why trouble about John the Baptist? A bygone figure in a bygone age? That is just what he is not. There is an immortal company of men whose message is timeless. When they spoke, all the centuries were debtors to their words. This grand old prophet is in that class. And if his message has any application to any time other than his own, it has peculiar force today. The time in which John spoke was a day of transition. He was a link between past and present. John belonged to the old Jewish dispensation but knew it was to die and a better day dawn. We in our day stand at the parting of the ways. The war was the watershed of the centuries. With the passing of the great year of peace 1919 we have entered a new world. We are conscious only in gleams and glimpses of the significance of the new era in which we are privileged we live. We need a bracing message like John's.

What was the message of John? First and foremost, it was a message of preparedness. He was an early apostle of the modern gospel of preparedness—but with a difference. This word has been on our lips and in the newspapers in recent years. Prepare! Guns and men and munitions to meet the enemy. That nightmare is over and over for good, if the world is wise, despite the gloomy, prognostications of our great generals and admirals. Now we have as big a job in preparing for peace. Every true preacher and prophet is calling on the people "prepare to meet your god," not in death, but in life, not in the sanctuary alone, but in the sacred common walks of life. Know that you never live well unless you live in God. If you live in God, and with him, you will be ready for the new era of goodwill among men, of social justice and larger living for the common man.

Today we do not like talk of repentance. We consider that an outworn tale. Many of us don't believe in our sin, so we cannot very well believe in the need to repent. Yet, there can be no new life for men and nations unless this lesson is learned. "Repent ye, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Among the hearers of John were stiff, straight-laced, respectable Pharisees and this message did not suit them one whit. Why should they repent. Were they not God's people, sons of Abraham? John soon shatters any illusions on that score by telling them that God does not make favorites in that fashion. He was able to raise up sons of Abraham from the stones if He wished. We in our day have no exemption from the need to repent and prepare for the New Day. Every truly religious man feels the greatness of the time feels too his own weakness and insufficiency and sin, and for himself and for his nation cries for forgiveness and renewal with which to face the future, that he be not unworthy of his opportunity.

"Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Christ is at the door and knocks. Shall He be truly Lord of the New Year, and the New Age which is coming? John points the way. Happy are we if we walk in it.

Read and ponder Luke iii., 1 to 18 verses.

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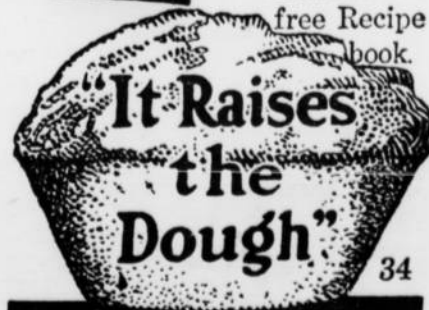
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The Countrywoman

Minimum Militia Force

AT the Brandon convention last week the following resolution was submitted by Col. MacPherson, M.L.A., for Lakeside:—

"Whereas, the government of Canada has declared in favor of a standing army of 10,000, and a large staff of generals and officers of other ranks are being retained on the strength at public expense.

"And, whereas, this policy is unnecessary, in view of the Dominion's serious situation financially, is economically extravagant and has a tendency to create a militaristic spirit entirely at variance with democratic Canadian sentiment;

"Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the military force of Canada should be reduced to a minimum or skeleton organization, staffs should be cut down, and there should be no compulsory training, and the militia department expenditure should not exceed that of the pre-war period."

When the proposal to double the standing army of Canada was before the House of Commons, last June, Hon. T. A. Crerar said, in speaking to the bill: "It does not commend itself to my judgment. If we look at the matter from the point of view of establishing the basis of a military organization to meet such an emergency as this country was called upon to meet in 1914, what we accomplished at that time clearly shows that we do not need any addition to the forces now. In other words with a permanent force of 5,000 prior to 1914 we had the skeleton of an organization, which, in a short time we built up to an army of 500,000—and the most efficient army that was engaged in the great war. Consequently, it does not appeal to me as necessary that for this purpose we should make provision to enlarge our permanent military establishment.

"The only other consideration that could lead us to view favorably the suggestion contained in this bill is the maintenance of law and order at home. I am profoundly convinced that the maintenance of law and order and the bringing of happiness to the people lies not so much in creating armed forces as it does in endeavoring to strike at the causes which lead to unrest."

Canada, as a nation, was a signatory to the peace treaty which incorporated the covenant of the League of Nations. This action of the Canadian government in increasing the standing army of Canada by 100 per cent. seems somewhat like a vote of want of confidence in the League of Nations. When are we going to stop talking about navies and armaments and give that struggling League of Nations an opportunity?

Washing Dishes! Washing Dishes!

Washing dishes! washing dishes!
How I hate the very words,
How I long to fly and leave them,
Free and happy as the birds.
When I see a waiting tower
On a level with my nose,
Dirty, sticky, grimy, gritty,
One and all my deadly foes.
How I hate them! how I hate them!
One and all my deadly foes!

The writer is unknown, but the other day when telling a friend about the number of inquiries reaching this office regarding dish-washing machines, she recited these lines. Certainly if the number of inquiries is an index to the general dislike of washing dishes, that dislike is the most overwhelmingly awful part of housekeeping for the farm women of the West. The inquiries all came as a result of a story some time ago describing some of the dish-washers on the market. Literally scores of inquiries have been received and every mail brings more.

But there is a very cheerful side to the question. Whether the machines described are all that can be desired for farm homes or not, the farm women of this country are going to insist until there is a standard dish-washer manufactured that will be practicable for the purpose on the farms, and so rid

themselves of much of the routine work that must now be done laboriously by hand. Women have been content to put up with what they had, and because there was little demand for improved household machinery manufacturers turned their attention to new lines of which they were sure there was a demand. Doesn't it seem absurd that for the one task of washing dishes which must be done in millions of homes three times a day, experiments are still being made to get a machine that will do the work at all? Yet that is perhaps indicative of the behind-times methods and equipment with which women have been content to work.

But these innumerable inquiries are the cheerful side of the question, for women are not always going to be satisfied with doing long and hard and irksome tasks by hand.

Revolt Against Party System

While it is impossible to estimate the great amount of support and popularity of the farmers' political movement because of the platform on which they stand, it is also not well to blind oneself to the other reasons for that posi-



tion of advantage. Some time ago Turners' Weekly pointed out that a not small part of it was because of a revolt of the people against the old party system. And Turners' Weekly is right.

Certainly it is not altogether because of the platform that women are giving such kindly attention to the new party—and that is what it is becoming. They have looked at politics from the outside and were revolted at the working of the machines. Before the great majority of them are allying themselves with any party or faction or set of principles, they are hoping that some new conveyance for principles rather than the old parties may be found.

It is not venturing outside the range of truth to say that there are numbers of supporters of the movement who cannot tell how the tariff works out, or what proportional representation is, or what is the matter with the senate, or what is meant by direct legislation. Yet they are honestly supporting and working for this movement because it means a getting away from the old system. In spite of the fact that one might deplore the ignorance of principles, to work in this movement because it is the antithesis of the old machine system is a very laudable reason. The general murmur for participation in provincial politics may be attributed to the same cause, for machine politics have certainly not always been apart from provincial politics. Criticism is often levelled against this move and certainly the farmers

did not set out to do anything but deal with federal affairs, but it must be recognized that those who are behind the farmers federally because they have something better than a party machine are quite likely to attack provincial politics for the same reason, and, surely, there is a degree of laudation for the motive prompting the action.

While at this time it is not easy to hold a brief for participation in provincial politics for the very obvious reason that every ounce of our strength is needed for the field of our grievances, the federal sphere, and a complication of activities must dissipate some of that strength, it must be recognized that participation in provincial politics is occupying the minds of a great many of the rank and file of the movement.

Canada and the Empire

Commenting upon the "very great interest which the organized farmers are giving to this matter in The Grain Growers' Guide, and the effort which is being made to formulate a definite specific declaration to replace the vague second clause of their platform," the Morning Albertan, of Calgary, says:—

"The farmers of Canada are sane and sturdy in their progress, and, it is utterly unlikely that they will adopt any abortive scheme for a sudden breaking with traditions; but it is equally certain that they will staunchly oppose any scheme of imperial federation which gives Canada less than the full and absolute rights of national independence. The issue is likely to be between this and a Tory appeal to imperialist sentiment for the creation of a centralized imperial authority by constitutional methods.

"No form of permanent imperial executive can be made to satisfy either agrarian or industrial ideals in Canada. It is a dream which cannot be realized. The hypocritical flag-waving which swept some people off their feet in former elections in this country will not make the same kind of appeal in

AT THE LAKE OF THE WOODS

Marie F-e-o-d-o-v-na! It was she—
A Russian lady—who loved crabs for tea.
And she would ask us if we couldn't nab
For her each day a horrid little crab.
That was because one noon upon the beach
There was a tiny one that she could reach.
I saw her eat it—Ugh! And now I'm scared
Whenever in the waves my feet are bared.

Suppose its mother came and nipped my toe!

Is that one there? O hurry, let us go!

—Florence Randel Livesay.

the future. The electorate is awake to new meaning in the flag and they will never again in this generation, tolerate its base prostitution to capitalistic exploits.

"The exertions of the Unionist government to maintain the status of Canada as a self-governing country in the peace negotiations, and its success in so establishing this country in the League of Nations and the peace treaty precludes the possibility of an imperialistic scheme not based on democratic theories at least, but the act of Premier Borden sitting in the unofficial cabinet called by the British premier, signifies the new form in which imperial Toryism may strive to conserve the remnants of colonial subservience."

B.C. Women Organize

The official organ of the United Farmers of British Columbia has this interesting story about the first organization in that province of the United Farm Women:—

"About a year ago the United Farm Women, an auxiliary to the United

Farmers of British Columbia, was organized at Benvoulin. It is unique in its origin, broad and progressive in its outlook, and has accomplished a great deal since its organization. The society, which has for its aim 'the betterment of social life in the community,' had its inception in the Red Cross, which called forth the talent and energy of the women and often the entire community and created a social spirit in the district that is still shown in the operations of the organization.

"The dominating force in the society is the 'community spirit,' which is evidenced in the activities of its members, consisting in hospital visiting and calling on all strangers in the community, holding fortnightly meetings for mutual improvement and building a community hall for which \$400 is already in hand.

"In this fruit-growing garden of Canada such an organization finds ample room for experimenting with new ideas in raising, gathering and canning the fruit everywhere seen in the valley from June to November. Wishing to experiment on their own behalf the United Farm Women have installed, at their place of meeting, a canning apparatus and already this year have canned 1,000 tins of fruit and vegetables contributed and canned by the ladies themselves. This stock was sold and the proceeds devoted to the building fund of their proposed 'community hall.' Members are privileged to do their household canning with the apparatus installed at the place of meeting.

"That this movement is destined to have a beneficial effect on the community life of rural districts is evidenced from the progress that has been already made by the United Farm Women of Benvoulin. At this year's Kelowna fair their booth took first prize and was a centre of attraction. The booth was artistically decorated with bunting, flowers, fruit and vegetables and contained a splendid display of canned fruit and vegetables, an excellent variety of home cooking, fancy work and plain sewing."

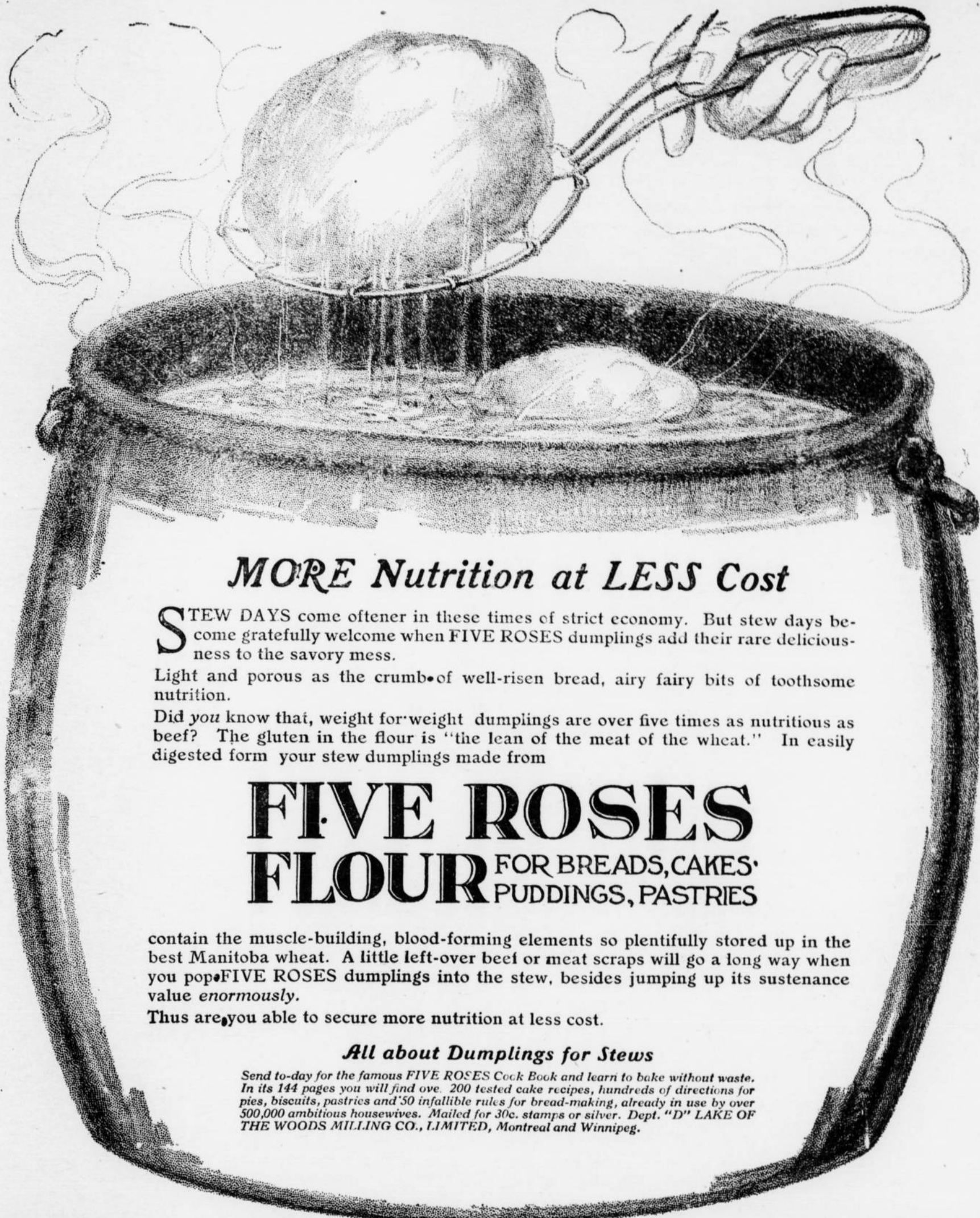
Women as Magistrates

Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor, has appointed seven notable British women as magistrates under the recent act of parliament making members of their sex eligible for such an office. Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the premier, heads the list, which includes Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the famous author, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, whose social reform work is unceasing. It is not expected that all of the original seven will devote themselves principally to magisterial duties, as their activities in other useful spheres are many and varied. One of their duties will be to act as an advisory committee to advise the lord high chancellor as to the fitness of other women for magisterial duties when vacancies occur. Lord Birkenhead himself regards women as especially qualified for work in children's courts. Anyone who is interested in the welfare of children will agree with him. Women will always be more understandingly sympathetic with wayward and neglected children than men, and that, after all, is the great need where youngsters are concerned.

Announcement of the appointments is another testimony to the way in which Britain proceeds with its measures of domestic reform amid many distracting foreign and home issues. It is also an additional acknowledgement of the fact that women have brains and ability, though some fossilized men may not believe it.—Toronto Globe.

Women in Council

At the recent civic elections in Ontario, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton was elected to the council of Toronto. Mrs. Hamilton is well known in the West through her association with the National Council of Women, and as one of the editors of Woman's Century, as well as because of a lengthy residence in Winnipeg and other points of the West. Mrs. Hamilton is to be congratulated on her election.



MORE Nutrition at LESS Cost

STEW DAYS come oftener in these times of strict economy. But stew days become gratefully welcome when FIVE ROSES dumplings add their rare deliciousness to the savory mess.

Light and porous as the crumb of well-risen bread, airy fairy bits of toothsome nutrition.

Did you know that, weight for weight dumplings are over five times as nutritious as beef? The gluten in the flour is "the lean of the meat of the wheat." In easily digested form your stew dumplings made from

FIVE ROSES FLOUR FOR BREADS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, PASTRIES

contain the muscle-building, blood-forming elements so plentifully stored up in the best Manitoba wheat. A little left-over beef or meat scraps will go a long way when you pop FIVE ROSES dumplings into the stew, besides jumping up its sustenance value enormously.

Thus are you able to secure more nutrition at less cost.

All about Dumplings for Stews

Send to-day for the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book and learn to bake without waste. In its 144 pages you will find over 200 tested cake recipes, hundreds of directions for pies, biscuits, pastries and 50 infallible rules for bread-making, already in use by over 500,000 ambitious housewives. Mailed for 30c. stamps or silver. Dept. "D" LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED, Montreal and Winnipeg.



A Welcome Visitor

at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Roach, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with



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KEATING'S

Use Power in the House as well as in the Barn

Runs by Motor or Engine

YOU know how much farm work is saved by electric motors and gasoline engines. Why not adopt the same idea in the house? Backaches from washing are out-of-date—successful housekeepers everywhere insist on washing machines, and the best idea of all is the power washer, because it does all the work itself and needs no attention whatever.

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—has proved itself a wonderful friend to others. Let it help you. It will even do the heaviest or daintiest clothes with no tearing or wearing. Pays for itself over and over! Made in three sizes. Write for particulars.

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This farm contains 464 acres of A1 Wheat land, well fenced; 200 acres ready for seed; good house; machine shed, granaries, hen house, all well built and painted; deep well with wind mill; lots of water.

It is less than half-mile from two loading platforms, four elevators, two stations, Union church, good school, blacksmith's shop and three stores. Will sell as a going concern if purchaser requires. 18 Horses, 12 Cattle, Seed, Feed, 100 Hens, and a complete outfit of Farm Machinery in good shape, always well kept.

Will accept a reasonable amount in cash and will give easy terms for balance. This is an ideal farm, in good shape, and it never had a crop failure. Write or phone:

R. H. SCOTT

ALAMEDA

SASK.

THE DOODADS' CAPTURE THE WUNX

The Council Meeting

FAR FAR TO THE NORTH OF THE GREAT LAND OF DOO
IN A COUNTRY SO WILD THAT NOBODY KNEW
WHERE IT WAS, THERE LIVED A HUGE BEAST
WHICH AT THE FULL OF THE MOON WOULD COME DOWN AND FEAST
ON THE SMALL MEN OF DOO. FROM HIS DARK LAIR HE CREPT
AND SWALLOWED THE DOO DADS ALIVE AS THEY SLEPT
WHEN THEY'D HEAR HIS WILD CRY THEY KNEW DANGER WAS NEAR
AND WOULD TURN BLUE IN PATCHES AND TREMBLE WITH FEAR.
IT HAD EVER BEEN SO AND AS THE MOON WOULD GROW ROUND
THE DOO DADS WOULD HIDE IN SMALL HOLES IN THE GROUND.
THIS BEAST WAS THE WUNX - IT'S HAIR WAS LIKE WIRE
IT'S EYES BIG AS SAUCERS - AND ITS BREATH WAS LIKE FIRE.
AND NOW THEY HAVE GATHERED, ALL THE DOO DADS MOST WISE



IN COUNCIL TOGETHER TO TRY AND DEVISE
SOME MEANS OF PROTECTING THE BRAVE MEN OF DOO.
MAGICIANS AND WIZARDS AND SORCERERS TOO
WERE THERE AT THE COUNCIL OF DOCTOR SAWBONES
WHO NOW ADDRESSED THEM IN THE MOST ANXIOUS TONES
"WE MUST CAPTURE THE WUNX - OH GREAT MEN OF DOO
THIS TASK WE HAVE SET - IF ANY OF YOU
CAN OFFER ADVICE, LET HIM SPEAK." A QUEER LITTLE MAN
ALL WRINKLED AND BENT STOOD UP AND BEGAN
"OH CHIEFTAIN GIVE EAR. I AM GREATEST OF ALL
OF THE WIZARDS OF DOO. I AM HE WHOM THEY CALL
WAAF. I KNOW THE SECRETS OF FAIRIES AND SPRITES
AND OF WITCHES WHO RIDE ON THE DARKEST OF NIGHTS
I KNOW THE SORCERY OF MANY A SHORE
I KNOW THE BLACK MAGIC OF OZ AND CUPORE.
WHEN LAST THE TERRIBLE WUNX WAS HEARD
WITH FROGS BLOOD AND BAT'S FUR AND MUMBLED WORD
I CHARMED A GREAT CIRCLE AROUND ALL OF DOO
TO PREVENT THIS FIERCE BEAST FROM PASSING THROUGH
BUT ALAS TOO WEAK WAS OUR GREATEST CHARM
OUR STRONGEST SORCERY CAN DO HIM NO HARM

FOR HE CROSSED THE CIRCLE AS WELL YOU KNOW.
WE ARE TOO WEAK TOO COPE WITH THIS TERRIBLE FOE
MY MOST POTENT MAGIC HE FEARS NOT AT ALL
THE WUNX IS OUR MASTER. OUR NATION MUST FALL!"
AT THIS POINT THE OLD DOCTOR SPRANG FROM HIS SEAT
HE WAVED WITH HIS ARMS AND HE STAMPED WITH HIS FEET
AND SHOUTED ALOUD, WITH A TERRIBLE AIR
"DOC SAWBONES WILL NEVER GIVE UP IN DESPAIR
LONG YEARS WE HAVE SUFFERED THIS FOE AT OUR GATE
WE SHALL NOT CONTINUE HIS HUNGER TO SATE
LET US CONQUER OUR TERRORS, BANISH OUR FEARS
GATHER OUR WEAPONS, OUR BOWS AND OUR SPEARS,
OUR BLOW-GUNS, OUR SLING-SHOTS AND SHARP KILLY-KUNKS
THEN GO TO THE GREAT WOOD AND CAPTURE THE WUNX.



BOYS! Big Whistling Steam Engine Given Away



Think of the fun you can have with this big engine, running little toys! Has boiler, firebox, steam chest, piston, rotating governor, flywheel, belt pulley and loud whistle. The perfect working engine you've always wanted. Given for selling only \$5.00 worth of

Gold Medal Fine Art CALENDARS

At only 10 cents each.

Magnificent assortment of nine different patriotic and other intensely interesting designs, each printed on good paper in lovely colors, with a beautiful, specially-written verse under each picture. Everybody wants calendars. You can sell in every home. Gold Medal Art Calendars are bigger and better than

any others at twice the price. Send no money—we trust you. You sell the Calendars, then send us the money, and we'll send you the engine.—GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., Dept. G.G.43C. Twenty-second Year in Business.

Boys!

Girls!



Win This Fine

Wrist Watch

Genuine Swiss movement in handsome case. On the lady's style (as illustrated) the watch is fitted in a wrist band of lovely soft leather. For boys, the watch is mounted in a handsome leather protector, just like the soldiers use. If you like, you can take it out of the protector and wear it on a chain or a fob. Only a limited quantity left. Earn one by selling only \$7.50 worth of

GOLD MEDAL FINE ART CALENDARS AT ONLY 10 CENTS EACH

Magnificent assortment of nine different patriotic and other intensely interesting designs, each printed on good paper in lovely colors, with a beautiful, specially-written verse under each picture. Everybody wants calendars. You can sell in every home. Gold Medal Art Calendars are bigger and better than any others at twice the price. Send no money—we trust you. You sell the Calendars, then send us the money, and we'll send you the watch.—GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont., Dept. G.G.42C. Twenty-second year in Business.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 23

brought before the convention. The resolution was moved by W. R. Wood, seconded by C. H. Burnell, and was in the following terms:—

"Whereas, the government of Canada has declared in favor of a standing army of 10,000 men, and large staffs of generals and other officers of high rank are being retained on the strength at public expense.

"And, whereas, this policy is unnecessary, and particularly in view of the Dominion's serious situation financially, is economically extravagant and has a tendency to create a militaristic spirit entirely at variance with democratic Canadian sentiment;

"Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the military forces of Canada should be reduced to a minimum or skeleton organization, staffs should be cut down, there should be no compulsory training and the militia department expenditure should not exceed that of the pre-war period."

Colonel McPherson Speaks

Lieut.-Colonel C. D. McPherson, M.P.P., in supporting the resolution said it was aimed against Canadian militarism. Prior to the war, the establishment of the permanent force of Canada was 3,000, but the actual strength of the force was only from 2,000 to 2,500. It was now proposed to increase the force to 10,000 and between 6,000 and 7,000 had been recruited. Connected with that force there had been numerous headquarters' staffs appointed, and in the district between the head of the lakes and the western part of Saskatchewan, where formerly there was one staff under a colonel, they now had two staffs commanded by a brigadier-general and a major-general. Before the war the overage expenditure on the militia was about \$7,000,000, and the latest estimate from Ottawa was that the expenditure for next year would be \$25,000,000. It would be a great mistake, Colonel McPherson contended, to launch into the establishment of a standing army in Canada. The presence in the country of 200,000 re-

turned soldiers, most of whom had been trained in battle, was a sufficient defence for Canada, while the mounted police, which had proved their value in the Winnipeg strike, were quite sufficient to preserve law and order within the country. The fact that Great Britain had no big standing army, was, he contended, a source of strength, for if she had been competing with the European nations in the maintenance of a huge army she would not have been able to build up the wealth and resources which enabled her to take the large part she did in winning the war. Preparation for war, he declared, did not mean prevention of war, but nearly always it led to precipitation into war.

The members of the Women's Section were in separate session when the resolution was introduced and in order that the ladies might be present when the vote was taken the debate was adjourned until the evening session.

Capt. Russell, of Winnipeg, continued the discussion at the evening session, and speaking of the disastrous results of German militarism said he hoped Canada would never encourage a similar evil.

The resolution was carried with only two dissentient votes.

At Thursday evening's session a most enjoyable program of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Salvation Army Band, and an orchestra and other Brandon artists.

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Parker, which is referred to in the report of the Women's Section, and by Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P.

Crerar Addresses Convention

Hon. T. A. Crerar said when they surveyed the growth of the Grain Growers' Associations of western Canada in the last 15 years they must recognize that it could not be duplicated anywhere in the world. The farmers' organizations affiliated in the Canadian Council of Agriculture now had a membership of over 125,000 and they had become a great force in the affairs of the country.

Less than ten per cent. of the members of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, were farmers, even including those who had lately purchased farms in order to qualify. Of the total population of Canada more than 50 per cent. were farmers, so that it was evident that the farming community was very much under-represented. If he read the signs of the times aright, however, this condition of affairs would not long continue. He was convinced of the fact that the farmers of Canada could render a very valuable service to this country, and if he judged aright the aspiration and desire of the farmers was that they should render that service, not for their own advantage, but for the good of all, and for the building-up of a better and a brighter Canada (applause). The war had been fought to make the world safe for democracy, and now they must fight to make Canada safe for democracy. To do that they must sweep out every vestige of special privilege just as they had swept away German autoeracy from the fields of Europe. It was with that object that the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the New National Policy had been drawn up. The New National Policy was the best set of political principles that was before the Canadian people today. The charge had been laid against this platform that it was not a national policy, but that it was designed by the farmers in their own interests. But he had addressed a number of audiences in different parts of Canada and he had challenged anyone to point to a line or a word that supported that charge, and without result.

Having referred to the decision of the three great conventions of organized farmers in the West last winter to take political action, and having touched upon the success of the farmers' candidates in the provincial elections in Ontario, and the recent federal by-elections, Mr. Crerar spoke briefly on some of the planks in the Farmers' Platform.

"He believed," he said, "in the declaration of the Farmers' Platform that the protective tariff was economically unsound and morally wrong (applause). It was said by those who believed in protection that Canada must have a tariff to build up a home market; to have a home market sufficient to

JOY FOR GIRL OR BOY

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This

Genuine Culver Chummy Racer, The Marvellous Boys and Girls Real Gasoline Auto.

A Genuine Motor Car—Not a Toy!
Has real pneumatic tires, steering wheel and gears, steel springs, powerful brake. Easy to drive. Runs 30 miles an hour. Uses little gasoline.

Something
We All
Do
Something
We All
Eat
Something
We All
Want
Something
We All
Wear

Solve this Puzzle!

FOR Johnny's birthday his mother presented him with a dandy rifle, and Johnny took the four targets that came with the rifle and went out to the back yard to try his skill. Shortly after, his mother came out too to satisfy herself that Johnny knew how to use his gun. Upon examining the targets showing all the holes made by the bullets, and being a quick-thinking woman, she exclaimed: "Why, Johnny, what a good shot you are—and do you know that you have made every target spell a word? Can you tell me what each target spells?"

Can YOU Puzzle It Out?

Johnny couldn't, so his mother told him HOW TO DO IT. Each target spells a word. Each circle of each target shows a number of bullet holes, as you can see by the targets, and each circle represents a letter. The number of holes indicates the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance: "A" would be represented by one hole, "B" by two holes, "C" by three holes, and so on.

After you have worked out all the letters that are represented in each word, you will find that they are not in their proper order. Put them into their proper order to spell out correctly the names of the four things wanted.

In order to help you, we will tell you that the letter represented by the middle circle of first target is "A," because "A" is the first letter of the alphabet. This is not an easy puzzle, but with perseverance you can work it out—and the prizes are worth trying for.

Copy your answer upon a plain white sheet of paper as neatly as you can, because neatness, spelling, handwriting, and punctuation count if more than one answer is correct. Put your name and address in the top right hand corner of the paper. If you have to write a letter, or show anything else, put it upon a separate sheet of paper. We will write as soon as your answer is received and tell you if your solution is correct, and also send you a complete illustrated list of the grand prizes that you can win.

THE PRIZES:

First Prize - Genuine Culver Chummy Racer, value	\$250.00
Second Prize - Magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, or Girl's Wrist Watch, value	25.00
Third Prize - Genuine Autographic Kodak Folding Camera, value	20.00
Fourth Prize - Solid Gold Ring for Boy or Girl, value	15.00
Fifth Prize - Moving Picture Machine, with Film, value	10.00
Sixth to Tenth Prize - Self-Filler Fountain Pens, value, each	2.50

And 2,000 Extra Special Prizes
Valued at \$3,000.00.

What Others Have Done, YOU Can Do!

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have already awarded big prizes:

Shetland Pony and Cart—Helen Smith, Edmonton.
Suetland Pony—Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.
\$100.00 Cash—Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.
\$50.00 Cash—Heleen Benesch, Junkins, Alta.
\$25.00 Cash—Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.
\$150.00 Cash—Bryden Foster, Leamington, Ont.
\$25.00 Eastman Kodak—Frankie Kirby, Three Hills, Alta.
\$15.00 Bracelet Watch—Mary Procter, Vancouver, B.C.
\$10.00 Doll and Carriage—Eva Ganson, North Bay, Ont.

We will send you the names of many others too. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age may send answers, and each boy and girl will be required to perform a small service for us.

The contest will close on June 30, 1920, at 5.30 p.m. Send your answers this very evening.

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253-259 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

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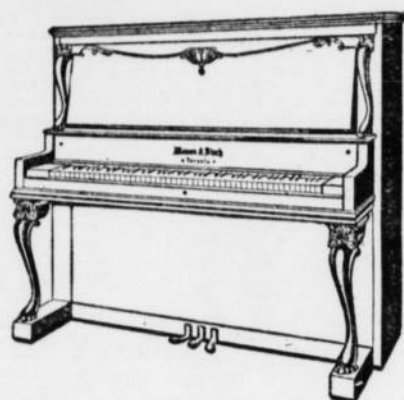
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very best that over
50 years' experience
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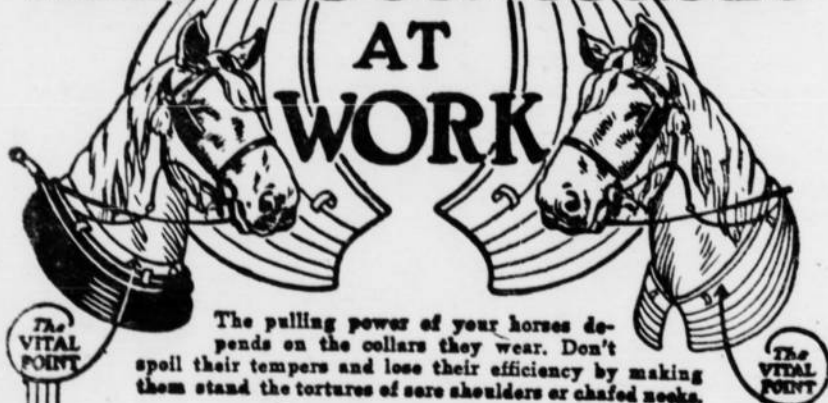
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The pulling power of your horses depends on the collars they wear. Don't spoil their tempers and lose their efficiency by making them stand the tortures of sore shoulders or chafed necks.

Venturplex
PADS

will relieve all possibilities of rubbing. They make collars fit snugly, are sanitary and can be washed without fear of spoiling. Use them to protect your horses.

"Be Sure and Work the Horse"

BURLINGTON-WINDSOR BLANKET CO.
—TORONTO, CANADA—

A request for a Book Catalog to The Grain Growers' Guide will bring one to you by return mail.

consume even her present wheat production, Canada would need a population of 50,000,000 people. Canada's normal production of wheat was now approximately 300,000,000 bushels a year, of which 225,000,000 must be marketed abroad, either in the form of wheat or flour. Goods must be paid for with goods, and if the protectionists had their way and foreign goods were shut out entirely, how should we be paid for our wheat. The protectionist was in the inconsistent position of demanding a tariff wall to keep Canada from trading with other countries, and at the same time sending trade commissioners to every corner of the globe to promote business with other countries."

Mr. Crerar declared himself unalterably opposed to the building up of any spirit of militarism in Canada, and touching upon Imperial relations, said Canada should not be committed to any Imperial parliament, council, or cabinet, without the fullest and freest consideration by the people of Canada.

What Form of Taxation

He also discussed the question of taxation to raise the revenues now derived from the tariff. The tariff, last year produced a revenue of \$145,000,000, and he had a shrewd suspicion that that came out of the pockets of the Canadian people, and along with it, probably twice as much that which went into the pockets of the manufacturers. It was, therefore, only a matter of applying taxation in the right way to get the revenues required. He was a great believer in direct taxation, because, when the people knew what they were paying they would be likely to take more interest in how the money was spent.

Nothing would do more to bring about an improved state of affairs at Ottawa than the election of a large number of farmers to parliament. He would also like to see a delegation of 15 or 20 labor men in the next house, for he believed that the injection of the farmer and labor element would have a very wholesome influence upon the laws that were passed at Ottawa.

Provincial Political Action

William Griffin, of Melita, asked Mr. Crerar if he was in favor of political action in the provincial field.

Mr. Crerar said he believed that federal and provincial matters should be kept entirely separate. The big questions that were before the country today were federal issues, and his own opinion was that they should concentrate their efforts on the federal field and endeavor to bring together all classes of the community who believed in the principles of the New National Policy. By entering the provincial field they would antagonize many who were with them federally, which would be very regrettable. Moreover, they had no provincial platform on which to rally.

Votes of thanks to all those who took part in the program of the evening brought a most successful evening session to a close.

Friday Morning's Session

Political action was the first question taken up by the convention on Friday morning. It was first dealt with in a report made by C. H. Burnell, secretary, of the special committee on political organization. Mr. Burnell moved a resolution, which was seconded by Josiah Bennett, and approved, as follows:—

"Whereas, we reaffirm the decision of the convention of last year to take political action in support of the New National Policy;

"Resolved, that for the prosecution of that action the board of directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba constitute itself the motive and organizing machinery through which the voting strength of Manitoba must be mobilized behind the principles as enunciated in the Farmers' Platform, and since immediate action is imperative the board of directors continue under their supervision of the special committee for the effective prosecution of this work."

The effect of this resolution is that the United Farmers of Manitoba undertake political organization itself, without the establishment of a separate organization for the purpose.

The resolution around which the chief

discussion centred was that moved by Bruce Edie, director for the Springfield district, as follows:—

"Whereas, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has taken certain definite action to put into effect the great principle embodied in the Farmers' Platform by organizing to elect in every federal constituency a candidate pledged to support these principles; and

"Whereas, we recognize that the great issues of the immediate future are of a federal nature; and

"Whereas, we believe that our whole energies at this time must be concentrated in giving effect to these fundamental principles; and

"Whereas, our association has drafted no provincial platform, and believing further, that any concerted action in the provincial field would greatly accentuate the assertion that we are laboring for class legislation and class interests;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the question of taking provincial action be left entirely to the initiative of each local constituency."

Mr. Edie said the association was not going into politics for class domination or class legislation. What they wanted was better legislation, and he believed that the present provincial government of Manitoba had such a wholesome respect for the United Farmers of Manitoba that it was not necessary to have independent political action in the provincial field in order to get the wishes of the association enacted into law. In some constituencies it might be necessary to run independent candidates, but he was strongly opposed to the association, as a whole, entering provincial politics.

The people of Manitoba were practically solid in their support of the New National Policy, but he was afraid there was a great danger of destroying their unity if they went into the provincial field. He warned the convention not to lose the substance in attempting to grasp the shadow.

A delegate asked Mr. Edie how he could consistently support federal political action and at the same time oppose the same action in the provincial field. Mr. Edie said there was a clear distinction between the two because they had a federal platform but had none on provincial issues.

J. W. McQuay seconded and said he believed that it would be wise for the association to tackle one thing at a time. When they had a heavy load to haul and bad roads they took one wagon up the hill at the time, and when they had got one wagon up they would fetch the others, after a while. He pointed out, however, that the resolution left it to each provincial constituency to decide for itself whether it would go into provincial politics.

A. D. Craig, of Clearwater, said he saw no reason why the association should take political action in the federal field which did not also apply to the provincial field. He was opposed to the two-party system of government, and he moved an amendment in favor of independent political action in both the provincial and federal fields. William Griffith, Melita, seconded.

R. F. Chapman supported and maintained that to pass the resolution as submitted would be to brand the United Farmers as a Grit organization. H. O. English, of Harding, said Mr. Craig had consented to withdraw his amendment in favor of one which he would propose. This amendment adopted the first three paragraphs of the original motion, and made the two last paragraphs read:—

"Whereas, our association has drafted no provincial platform, and believing further, that any concerted action in the provincial field would greatly augment our efforts in the federal field;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that a special committee of the United Farmers of Manitoba be immediately appointed to draft a provincial platform, and further, that this convention go on record as endorsing united action in the provincial field."

Mr. English maintained that the unity of the association, instead of being destroyed by provincial action, would be strengthened. A provincial election would, in all probability, come before a federal election, and if the members of the association were to be divided into Grits and Tories in a provincial

fight it would be very difficult to get them to drop the party spirit again when the federal election came on. Mr. English attacked the present Manitoba government in regard to its treatment of the Agricultural College and the administration of the liquor laws, and maintained that there was no reason why the association should have any more consideration for the Norris government than for the Union government at Ottawa. A. D. Craig seconded.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, supported the amendment and said the only obstacle he saw to entering the provincial field was the lack of a platform. If a good platform could be drawn up he was for provincial action.

Thomas Beveridge also supported the amendment and said he could not see the members of the organization fighting each other in a provincial contest and working together in a federal election.

W. B. Harvey proposed an amendment to the amendment, providing that united political provincial action should be taken only after a majority of the provincial constituencies had asked for it.

J. R. Murray pointed out that if the original resolution was carried it gave the constituencies the absolute liberty to enter provincial politics, if they so desired.

If the amendment were passed it might mean that some constituencies would be forced into action, of which they did not approve. By going into provincial politics with a platform drawn up in an undemocratic way by a committee, there would be more danger of splitting the farmers' vote than there would by taking the course suggested by the resolution. The New National Policy platform was not drawn up by a committee, but had been built up from the declarations of principles that had come from the conventions of the organized farmers of the provinces. Mr. Murray warned the convention that sinister influences were at work to drive the association into provincial politics for their own undoing.

G. F. Chipman, who was given the floor by special vote of the convention, said he did not believe that the association in the past had fulfilled its responsibilities in regard to provincial affairs; but putting farmers in the legislature, or the House of Commons, was not sufficient to secure just legislation, unless the spirit of partisanship was killed.

He reminded the convention that before the organized farmers entered federal politics they had a platform setting forth their principles, which had been endorsed in the provincial conventions and by the local branches. The platform had then been presented to successive governments at Ottawa. Their demands had been refused, and as a consequence they had been forced into direct political action. He advised that the same course should be followed in provincial matters, and that the first step should be the formulating of a provincial platform. That platform could be presented to the government, and if it was not accepted by the government then independent action could be taken. Principles, he maintained, should come first in provincial matters as they had in federal, and the association would not be in a strong position if it decided to go into provincial politics without first knowing what its objects were.

W. H. Lillwall opposed the amendment, saying that he did not believe a provincial platform could be properly formulated before the election, which was expected next summer.

Vice-president D. G. McKenzie was in favor of leaving each provincial constituency to decide upon its own course of action. If the association decided to attempt the overthrow of the provincial government he believed they would lose the support of the townspeople whom they expected to co-operate with them in the federal field.

Noon having arrived with a number of delegates anxious to speak, A. J. M. Poole suggested that during the lunch interval an effort be made to draft a resolution that could be unanimously adopted by the convention. He moved that the three proposals before the convention be referred to a committee consisting of the mover and seconder

of each with the resolutions committee, and that they report to the afternoon sitting of the convention.

This was agreed to and the adjournment was taken.

Committee Disagreed

At the afternoon session it was reported that the special committee had failed to agree, and majority and minority reports were presented. The majority report submitted by D. G. McKenzie and A. J. M. Poole, recommended that the resolution be passed in the following form:—

"Whereas, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has taken certain definite action to put into effect the great principle embodied in the Farmers' Platform by organizing to elect in every federal constituency a candidate pledged to support those principles, and,

"Whereas, we recognize that the great issues of the immediate future are of a federal nature, and,

"Whereas, we believe that our whole energies at this time must be concentrated in giving effect to these fundamental principles;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the question of taking provincial action be left entirely to the initiative of each local constituency, but further that if the majority of constituencies in the province after consulting the electors of their respective constituencies declare in favor of taking concerted action in the next provincial election, the provincial executive be asked to call a convention of accredited delegates from the constituencies for the purpose of formulating a provincial platform."

H. O. English and A. D. Craig submitted the following report:—

We, the minority of the special resolutions' committee, object to the majority report on the ground that the resolution thus submitted by the inclusion of the word "majority" defeats the principle.

Mr. English explained that as there were a number of city constituencies in the province it would require a very large majority of the rural constituencies to give a majority in the entire province.

Unanimous Decision

The minority report was put to the meeting first and was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. English thereupon asked that a unanimous decision be given, and moved the adoption of the majority report. This was seconded all over the hall, and on being put was carried with only half-a-dozen hands being held up against it. This satisfactory settlement of a contentious matter was received with loud cheers, and the good feeling that was manifest in the convention during the remainder of the day showed once more the ability of the farmers of Manitoba to sink their differences and work harmoniously together for the attainment of the principles for which they stand.

Marketing of Wheat

The question of the marketing of wheat came before the convention in the form of a resolution recently passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The resolution, the approval of which was moved by J. W. McQuay, was as follows:—

"Whereas, the abnormal conditions of the war have rendered it necessary for the governments of importing and exporting countries to exercise measures of control over shipments of food-stuffs, particularly wheat,

"And whereas, possibilities of governmental control over the grain markets of the principal importing countries of Europe, including Great Britain, still exist;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while not at this date declaring upon the principal of the government control as a permanent policy, believe it is desirable to continue national marketing of Canada's wheat product, at least so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain government control of their imports and distribution."

J. Dearborn, of Arnott, spoke against the resolution. He considered the Canadian Wheat Board was not acting in the interests of the producer, and he was opposed to leaving the marketing of wheat in its hands.

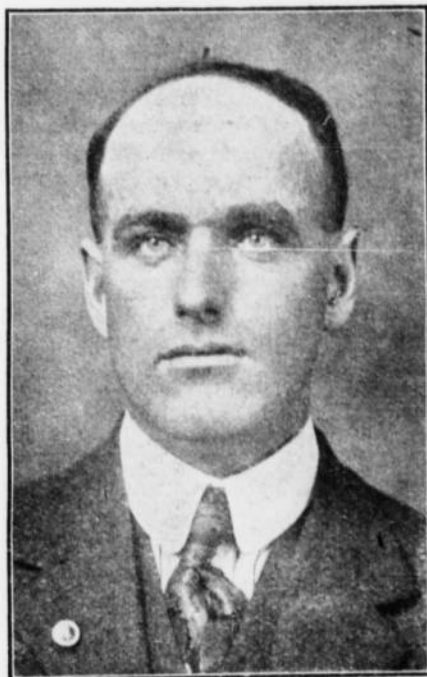
James Bousfield, Macgregor, said he

was not satisfied with the action of the Wheat Board nor with the constitution of the board. There was too much secrecy and mystery about its actions which he thought should all be open to the world. In his opinion the best thing the convention could do was to reaffirm its declaration of a year ago, which was against fixing the price of wheat.

Starvation in Europe

Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was asked to explain the situation. He pointed out that the resolution did not approve the principle of national marketing of wheat as a permanent policy. The council recommended, however, that while the import of wheat by the chief buyers of Canadian wheat was under control, control should be continued on this side. Although it was represented by those who were supposed to know, that there were large quantities of wheat in store a year ago in Australia, India and southern Russia, it had since been found that there were 100,000,000 more people in Europe than could be fed by the present production of food-stuffs. In view of the great need of wheat in Europe it was likely that control would be maintained for another year.

A. G. Hawkes, of Saskatchewan, said



Donald G. McKenzie,
Vice-president, United Farmers of Manitoba.

he hoped the convention would pass the resolution, which he had no doubt would be passed by the provinces further West at their conventions. He had been fighting for 20 years against speculation on the grain exchange, and while there was starvation in Europe he hoped that great gambling institution would not be allowed to make a profit out of the wheat as it passed between producer and consumer. He asked fair play for the Wheat Board, and said it would not be possible to judge of their work until they had completed it.

Millers had to Pay

J. R. Murray for the information of the convention read an order of the Canadian Wheat Board issued on November 15 last, providing that if the price of wheat to millers was reduced they should be given a rebate corresponding to the reduction on the wheat and flour they had in hand and unsold at the date of the reduction, and also that if the price was raised millers should pay into the pool the amount of the increase on all wheat and flour in hand and unsold. Under that order, the millers had to pay 50 cents a bushel on all the wheat and flour they had on hand when the price to millers was raised from \$2.30 to \$2.80, the amount going into the pool and increasing the value of participation certificates.

In further discussion some delegates expressed the opinion that it was unfair to those holding participation certificates that farmers living near the boundary line should be allowed to haul wheat into the States and obtain higher prices without contributing to

the pool. Others, however, observed that the farmers in the southern part of the province needed all they could get out of their small crops, and eventually the resolution was passed without amendment.

Censorship Condemned

At an earlier session of the convention some rather strong things had been said in condemnation of the government with regard to the abuse of the censorship regulations and the imprisonment of citizens in whose possession prohibited literature had been found. The banning of Myers' History of Canadian Wealth, was particularly referred to, and one delegate strongly advised everyone present to read this book because of the revelations it made as to the manner in which the natural resources of this country had been granted by past governments to members of parliament and their friends. The matter was deferred at the time to allow the drafting of a suitable resolution, and at Friday afternoon's session the following was introduced and unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, the recent war was fought on the principle of British freedom and liberty as opposed to Prussian autocracy resulting in victory for the former cause,

"And whereas, the Canadian government in recently repealing many orders-in-council passed during the period of the war, has recognized the conclusion of the war,

"And whereas, the government has failed to repeal a remaining war-time order-in-council which exercises censorship over the press and literature of Canada,

"And whereas, under the application of this particular order-in-council men are now in jail in Canada without having had the opportunity of trial by jury;

"Therefore be it resolved that the government of Canada be urged to repeal immediately this order-in-council controlling the liberty of the press, as a violation of British principles of justice, as a contravention of the very traditions of democratic freedom which English-speaking peoples have taken over three centuries to establish, and as a most formidable obstacle to the development of a strong and united Canadian people."

Among the resolutions passed on the last day of the convention were the following:—

Rural Mail Routes

"Whereas, co-operation depends for a measure of success upon up-to-date mail service for rural districts, which necessitates the establishment and operation of rural mail delivery,

"And whereas, there are a great number of applications for rural mail routes now before the postmaster-general which are not being granted;

"Therefore we, the Manitoba Grain Growers, in convention assembled, do hereby direct and empower our executive to place before the postmaster-general our wishes in this matter."

Carelessness of Railway Employees

"Whereas, there is great loss in the handling of freight on the Canadian railways, partly through goods being lost in transit and partly through goods being destroyed by carelessness in handling; and whereas, the value of all such goods must be paid for by the transportation company, either to shippers or consignees of such goods, thus enhancing the cost of commodities both by increasing the transportation charges and by rendering goods scarcer;

"Therefore, we request the Central association to bring this matter before the proper authorities with a view to having such matters adjusted."

Against Tariff Commission

"Resolved, that we, the delegates to the Brandon convention, assembled, place ourselves on record as being unalterably opposed to the proposition for the appointment by the federal government of a permanent commission to deal with the tariff, believing that the tariff should be dealt with by the responsible representatives of the people in parliament."

Want Hydro Electric

"Whereas, many farmers are desirous

Continued on Page 46

HORSES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL
Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.
Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand.
Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses
are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-
year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can
always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares
and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap.
Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and
attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a
specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5409. Layzell
& Durno, auctioneers, for the company. 40tf

JAS. RAMSEY, LAUDER, MAN.—BREEDER
and importer of Percherons with weight, bone,
style and action. The kind that will work,
show and breed. Winners at Brandon Winter
Fair 1919, also at many American fairs. Sta-
tions and mares for sale from weanlings up.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON
stallion, 1,900 pounds, schedule A; sound, and
good foal getter; broken to harness. Reason
for selling, five years on same route. Thos.
Dickieson & Sons, Portage la Prairie, R.R. 4,
Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG WORK
horses, registered Clydesdale stallion, price
\$1,000. Also one Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale,
Lord Panmure (17167), 20 months old, price
\$130. Address: Wm. J. Sheane, Fairlight, Sask.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PURE-BRED HACK-
ney stallion, foaled 1905; a sure foal getter;
weight about 1,600. Will sell for \$300 (three
hundred dollars). For further information
apply to owner, Sperry Asselstine, Fleming,
Sask., box 142. 1-2

STRAYED—BROWN GELDING, WEIGHT
about 1,400, white strip in face, hind legs white,
five years. \$20 reward. W. Turner, box 47,
phone 1205, sec. 4-35-10w. 3rd, Kinley, Sask.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO
horses infected with bots and worms is wasted.
Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and
aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products
Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,
breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons,
both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature
your own stallion; at your own price and terms.
Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION—
Young Celtic, No. 14267; seven years old. Sure
foal getter. Owing to scarcity of feed will sell
for \$400 cash. L. P. Evans, Limerick, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—O.O. SIX-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON
stallion, registered, No. 4815. Enrolment Class
A, serial No. 601. Shown twice—holds two
ribbons. Weight 2,000. Price \$1,200. H. A.
Jones, 1625 Broad St., Regina, Sask.

WANTED—BY ELKHORN CLYDESDALE
Horse Breeders' Club, stallion for season 1920
under federal system. Write undersigned and
give full particulars. C. W. Crosby, sec., Elk-
horn, Man. 2-4

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, STEW-
art Ivory (18176), rising five years. Enrolled
schedule A. Write for price. John Nicol,
Beresford, Man.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR WORK HORSES,
cattle or small tractor, Clydesdale stallion, rising
four, pedigree No. 18735; about 1,750. J.
Saanstad, Preeceville, Sask. 1-2

PERCHERONS—A FEW YOUNG STALLIONS
and pair of fillies. Feed shortage. Prices low.
Might trade for feed. W. R. Barker, Deloraine,
Man. 52-4

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR
sale, \$1,000 or Government club; age four years
old. Weight 1,700 lbs. Color, strawberry roan;
no blenheim. Frank English, Hardinge, Man. 53-4

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, FIRST
class certificate, sure foal getter. Wm. Swanson,
Rt. Lacombe, Alta. 53-3

WANTED—GOOD PERCHERON WORK TEAM,
gelding and mare in foal. Would trade for car
of lumber. Richard Heim, Styal, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE
stallion, foaled June 10th, 1913. For particulars
write to Henry McDaid, Wynyard, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE
stallion, three years. Robert Etheridge, Amelia,
Sask. 2-2

SELLING—CAR LOAD GOOD HEAVY MARES,
all young, from four years to six. Scottie Birnie,
Box 65, Gull Lake, Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, ALL AGES.
Leon Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

SWINE

BRED SOWS, HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED
Duroc-Jersey sows; also a few males, from our
large prize herd. Lots of new imported blood for
old customers and breeders. Write for particulars
and pedigrees. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers
and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. 2-3

BERKSHIRES—ONE FINE BOAR, 18 MONTHS,
\$75; sows to farrow in March, \$60 to \$70, sows
to farrow in April, \$50 to \$60, according to age
size and quality. Easy feeders, prolific breeders.
Order quick or they will be gone. James M.
Evans, Bethany, Man. 2-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FIVE MONTHS,
\$20; either sex. Two Hampshire sows, eight
months, \$35 each. James Wallace, Borden,
Sask. 1-2

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY
swine, either sex, April and May farrow; from
imported prize stock. J. B. Wilson, Harris,
Sask. 50-6

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY
sows, bred to farrow in April; also six-month
boars and gilts from imported stock. M. J.
Howes & Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alta. 2-2

FOR SALE—TWO DUROC-JERSEY BOARS,
one sow, registered, born March 31. James
Bagnell, Huntcoo, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICELY-BRED
April farrowed Duroc-Jersey bred sows, \$60
each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE BIG TYPE POLAND-
China boar, age 32 months. Price \$90. D. A.
Brown, Rumsey, Alta. 2-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word.
as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be
sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide.
The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for
at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which
applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines
will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising
must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance

CATTLE

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CAT-
tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Ronald Fair-
fax (21511), also a few cows in calf to Ronald
Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount
Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 51-4

D. L. STEWART, LENA, MAN.—BREEDER OF
registered Herefords. Young bulls for sale, also
herd bull, Beau Albany 3rd (19998), bred by J. A.
Chapman; Hayfield. 51-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN
bull, dark red, 18 months old; also bull calves.
All sired by Edcoote Turk (imported). J. W.
Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 53-3

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION-
ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, in-
cluding Chicago International. Write us. Jean
du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE, SMOOTH POLLED
Hereford bulls, 18 months old, sired by Polled
Chimaz W W Lobb Berton, Man. 53-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL,
red, four years old, price \$200; pure-bred Short-
horn bull calf, roan, 10 months, price \$125. Jas.
Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 2-2

CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bull, three years old, for \$200 cash; f.o.b. Elm
Creek, J. M. Ruddell, Elm Creek, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD
bull, rising four years old. A sure stock getter.
R. C. Lamb, Newdale, Man. 2-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson,
Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 2-4

FOR SALE—RED-ROLLED CATTLE, BULLS
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45tf

CHOICE REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
males, eight to 10 months, \$150 to \$200 each.
Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 49-7

WANTED—A FEW ABERDEEN-ANGUS
heifer calves (registered). Give description and
prices. J. Fred Cameron, Federal, Alta.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL CALVES—
\$60 to \$80 each. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—FOUR ANGUS BULLS, TWO 8 AND
two 16 months. W. J. Hisecock, Arden, Man. 1-3

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp.
Mountain Bard; 20 cows and heifers in calf to
Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down
rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire
boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice
lot of Barred Rock cockerels. Stations, Carman
and Roland Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40tf

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3
extra good bulls, one year old this month, six
young cows all in good shape, and good quality;
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this
month. Pony harness and carts always on hand.
Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Ala-
meda, Sask. 15tf

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-
sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at
the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf
by side, of the best breeding. Imported and
Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English
flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

SPECIAL OFFERING—REGISTERED BLACK
Percheron stallion, rising four years, high-class,
prize winner. He's a good one. Look him up;
offering cheap just now. Also fine registered
ten-month red Shorthorn bull, with size and
quality. \$150, crated ready for express ship-
ment. Ernest Hysop, Killarney, Man. 1-3

SELLING—SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN
bulls, one and two years; four Clydesdale
stallions, four years; imported Clydesdale
stallion, 'Maharajah', which I have used three
seasons. J. G. Clark, Clark Manor, Alta. 53-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE
boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one
Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D.
McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS, 10 TO 15
months old, Poland-China boars and Hampshire
sows. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 2-2

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE OR ON SHARES—500 BRED
ewes and ewe lambs for sale at attractive prices,
half cash. All bred to registered rams. Or will
be let on an equitable share basis in lots of from
25 to 100 to responsible parties. Apply A. J.
McKay, Macdonald, Manitoba. 2-2

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF REGIS-
tered Oxford Down ewes at different ages,
bred to imported English bucks; also ewe lambs
not bred. "I keep no grades." For particulars,
phone or write T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 2-4

SELLING—FIFTY CHOICE SHROPSHIRE
ewes, bred, \$18 each. Forty extra choice bred
Oxford ewes. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man.

Pays to Sell Poultry

Mr. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man., followed our advice last year and
advertised his poultry offerings early.

He Ran This Ad:

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB
white Leghorn cockerels, April
hatched, \$1.50. Mammoth Bour-
bon Red Turkeys, either sex,
\$6.00. Frank Harman, Boisse-
vain, Man.

21 Words, Twice, at 8c., \$3.36.

W. D. Bruce, of Glenavon, Sask., was an "Early Bird" also. He ran
a 14-word ad. on Turkeys and Geese, twice in November and twice in
December. He said on December 9: "We have had good results—sold
all the birds we have to spare."

T. W. Spence, of Rosetown, Sask., used 11 words four times in December
for Barred Rocks, and said, December 29: "I did not renew my ad
as the ad. I had was all that was necessary. I am all sold out."

There are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results
for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western
Canada.

SECONDLY—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this
field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most
advertising.

THIRDLY—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in West-
ern Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

SEND AN AD. IN TODAY AND TRY IT.

The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP (continued)

GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES IN LAMB
to registered rams. The safest, surest and
quickest way to make money from livestock.
For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs,
Alta. Phone 4. 1-2tf

FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES,
good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid founda-
tion stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless
Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 49 tf

FOR SALE—90 BREEDING EWES, NEARLY
all rising three years, all raised lambs this year.
Price \$17 each. Wm. Hoegi, Quill Lake,
Sask. 2-2

DOGS

HALF RUSSIAN HALF IRISH, TWO AND A
half years, \$75; Russian bitch, 18 months, extra
fast, \$65; half Greyhound, half Irish, 17 months,
\$65. These dogs caught 44 wolves from 47 runs.
Two dogs, same stock, three months, \$30 pair.
R. Brakefield, Venn, Sask.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND, LORD ROSCOE, NO
22742, was first in novice, first in open, first in
limit, also special for best of 16 shown, Calgary,
Feb. 5, 1919. For particulars, F. B. Howell,
Findlater, Sask.

FOR SALE—A CROSS BETWEEN RUSSIAN
and Greyhound dog, five years old, fast and good
killer. Lost his mate, reason of sale. This
makes his fourth year hunting. \$50, f.o.b.
McLean. Arthur K. Johnson, McLean, Sask.

SELLING—LARGE, HANDSOME TWO-YEAR-
old Airedale dog, with good disposition. For
full particulars. Apply R. Edmundson, Birtle,
Man.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, BOTH SIDES FOR
two generations excellent heelers: black and
white. \$5.00 each. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 1-2

SELLING—WOLF HOUND, FAST AND GOOD
killer; from record breed. Price right. Box 76,
Viscount, Sask. 1-2

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES, \$7.00 EACH.
Cash orders. J. E. Weatherall, Parry, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-FURROW COCKSHUTT
disc plow, \$75; one three-horse Duckfoot culti-
vator, Frost & Wood, \$20; one sub-surface
packer, I.H.C. Co., \$25; One ice plow, \$20;
one ice marker, \$15. Write, Field Husbandry
Department, Manitoba Agricultural College,
Winnipeg. 2-3

35-H.P. NICHOLS & SHEPPARD STEAM
engine, with plow hitch, water tanks and coal
bunks complete; fair condition. half-inch boiler
plate, 150 lbs. steam pressure; gears almost as
good as new. Also 40-60 separator, same make,
good condition. Price \$3,500. Would consider
18-36 Stinson tractor and separator part pay-
ment.—Daniel Matheson, Broo'side, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIVE-FURROW
Oliver engine gang, in first-class shape. Have
no use for it, have you? What have you to
trade? An old Ford, Bissel disc, horse gang,
wagon, blacksmith outfit, bunk car or any
kind of livestock. E. C. Searey, Craik, Sask. 2-2

SELLING—14-INCH P & O ENGINE GANG,
five-stubble, four-breaker, \$150; 14-inch Oliver
engine gang, four breaker bottoms, \$100;
bottoms, \$15 each. V. Sargent, Central Butte,
Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW OLIVER ENGINE
gang, independent plows, handlift stubble
bottoms, never used, \$300 cash. Edward Harris,
Prince Albert, Sask. 53-3

FOR SALE—16-30 OIL PULL RUMELY ENGINE
and plows in first class condition. Good reasons
for selling. For particulars write W. L. Brouil-
lette, Landis, Sask. 53-4

FOR SALE—ONE 28 x 42 WATERLOO-CHAM-
pion separator, complete; new Garden-City
feeder. Price \$700. David Poole, Neepawa,
Man. 1-2

FOR SALE—12-25 HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR
and Case three-bottom plow. Good as new.
Used since July. Apply Peter Otten, Unity,
Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE HERCULES KEROSENE
engine, seven H.P. magneto and friction clutch,
good shape; snap for quick sale. Box 367,
Purple Springs, Alta.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE FOUR-FURROW EN-
gine gang. Bought last spring. Plowed only five
acres. Guaranteed first-class condition. E. E.
Lamson, Rokeby, Sask.

THREE STUBBLE AND THREE BREAKER
14-inch bottoms, Oliver, \$15 each. Box 237,
Broadview, Sask.

FOR SALE—WELL-DRILLING MACHINE, AL-
most new. J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta. 53-3

WANTED—15-30 KEROSENE THRESHING
outfit. State price in first letter. Apply Box 70,
Truax, Sask. 50-4

CASE STEAM TRACTOR AND PLOWS IN
Canada. What have you? Robert Carmichael,
Victor, Montana. 2-2

EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS, ACCESSED \$1,500,
with all improvements, for small tractor and
plows. Wright, 159 Donald, Winnipeg.

SELLING—10-20 TITAN ENGINE AND THREE-
bottom plow, ready Spring work. Part cash.
part stock. R. Fletcher, Strassbourg, Sask.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-FURROW COCKSHUTT
plow. In good shape, \$450 takes it. Box 100,
Conquest, Sask.

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 5tf

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; trio, unrelated, \$20 Extra good. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 1-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNIVERSITY strain, \$10; Mammoth Toulouse Geese, \$5.00. Thomas McKeand, Lampman, Sask.

MONSTER BOURBON RED, YOUNG TOM first prize Regina and Medicine Hat. Beautiful bird, \$20. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 2-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—PRIZES WON Brandon exhibition, cockerels, 1, 2, 3; pullets, 2, 3, 4. Prices, cockerels, \$7.00 up; pullets, \$3.00 up. Special prices on exhibition pens. Rev. Leith & Son, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man. 2-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from cockerels winning 1st and 2nd prize, Kerrobert, 1918, Poultry Show, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. Magnus Christensen, Kerrobert, Sask. 2-2

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each or \$4.00 pair. Combs slightly frosted. Mrs. G. A. McGranahan, Uren, Sask. 2-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Immediate sale, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; three for \$7.00. J. C. Carritt, Bentley, Alta. 2-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE EVEN barring, from selected layers. \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 2-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, fine large birds, Guild-laying strain, \$3.50. W. Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 2-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED from Guild's pen, No. 1 and No. 2; cockerels, \$4.00; two for \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Robt Stowe, Minnola, Man. 53-3

LARGE RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00, bred from laying strain. Gustav Mellicke & Son, Dundurn, Sask. 53-4

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, prize-winners where ever exhibited \$4.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thomas Murray, Box 101, Yellow Grass, Sask. 2-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, from prize stock, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 each. W. C. Miller, Assiniboia, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for sale, \$3.00 each. Extra good layers. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 2-2

ORPINGTONS

HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE EXHIBITION and utility combined. All our pens headed by first or second prize males at Edmonton or Saskatoon shows, mated to winners and excellent winter layers. Three good winnings this season. Cockerels from these quality matings, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta. 1-2

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50, pick \$3.00. John Othen, Benton, Station, Alta. 2-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. J. B. Cosson, Keeler, Sask. 1-2

WYANDOTTES

ROSE COMB PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, Rose Comb White Wyandottes; few choice cockerels, standard bred, from imported stock. While last, \$5.00 each. Attend Winnipeg, 1920, Poultry Show, January 30th to February 5th. Thomas Otley, Fannystelle, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—SURPLUS STOCK, winning strain, International laying contests. John Watson, Crowdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize-winning male and good laying hens; large, vigorous birds; \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. A. O. Wright, Herbert, Sask. 2-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Swift Current, Sask. Box 401. 2-2

20 BIG THRIFTY WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. Order early. W. G. Hill, Tyvan, Sask. 2-2

LIMITED NUMBER CRYSTAL WHITE WYANDOTTES cockerels, \$2.50, \$4.00. Thos. Hamm, Bethune, Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. John Myers, Girvin, Sask. 2-2

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, price, \$3.00. Sarah Denhard, Ashern, Man.

SUNDRY BREEDS

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Large, finely marked prize stock. Shipping eggs weekly. "Nuff said." Prices, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Also pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels, beauties, \$3.50 each. One first prize cock, \$5.00; one first prize White Holland gobbler, \$7.00. W. S. Miller, Box 451, Leduc, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Orpington, pens five pullets, one cockerel, \$15. Exhibition Rouen Ducks, \$5.00 each. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 2-2

FOR WINTER EGGS FEED OUR CELEBRATED milk mash. None better in Canada, \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

18 SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, Berry strain; for quick sale, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Briggs, Waldeck, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, Rouen ducks. Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 1-5

BABY CHICKS. OUR SPRING BOOKINGS heavy. Don't delay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 52-8

FARM LANDS

160-ACRE FARM, \$8,000—NEAR THRIVING railroad town. 60 acres fertile tillage, 60 additional acres heavy producing hay meadows, balance wire fenced 20-cow pasture; much fruit. Relatively new 8-room house, 20-cow barn, granary, corn houses. Owner must remove, hence sacrifices for quick sale. \$8,000, easy terms. Details page 86 Strout's catalog farm bargains, 23 states; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE OR RENT—OVER THREE-quarter section, about two-thirds cultivated, specially suited for mixed farming, with or without stock and implements. A lifelong farmer with good help preferred. State fully first letter all desirable information: help, family, cash, livestock, implements, etc. Box 215, Souris, Man.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 1f

588 ACRES IMPROVED WHEAT LAND, THREE miles from Strathmore; lots water; \$45 acre. Small cash payment, balance half crop, interest 5%; exchange for land near Los Angeles. Also six bottom P. & O. engine gang plow, both bottoms, \$350. S. O. Lones, box 231, Strathmore, Alta.

TROTTER & TROTTER, BRANDON, ARE offering several good farms within 11 miles of Brandon. Will be glad to furnish detailed description on application. Also farm teams and registered Percherons and milk cows constantly on hand.

FARM OF ONE TO TWO SECTIONS WANTED. Very good buildings and first-class land required. A well fenced farm preferred. Would rent equipped or unequipped, or buy on crop payment plan. J. C. Fields, Regina, Sask. 2-2

320 ACRES DANDY WHEAT LAND—FENCED, fair buildings, good water, 90 acres cultivated, \$30 per acre, part cash; investigate this. Write Arthur Watson, Lavoie, Alta.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

HAVE BUYERS WAITING TO PURCHASE good improved and wild land. Send us full particulars. No sale, no charge. Madill, Huffman & Co., 504 McIntyre, Winnipeg.

WILL RENT OR SELL OUR FARM (800 ACRES) and full equipment to run it; in a sure crop growing district. Buildings worth six to seven thousand. Steenerson, Preeceville, Sask.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr.

WANTS FARM TO RENT ON SHARES—FURNISHED. Good references. Box 14, Colgate, Sask. 2-4

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER FARM OR unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, 280 acres broken. Two miles from Olds. J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta. 53-3

CHAPIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID. Boston.

GOATS

SELLING—ANGORA BILLY GOAT. PRICE \$20. Wm. Keir, Morden, Man.

HAY AND FEED

OAT SHEAVES—CHEAPEST FEED NOW ON the market. Not baled. C.N. points only. Frederick Ind. Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF SEED AND FEED oats. If interested write Box 87, Maryfield, Sask. 2-3

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT GREEN FEED. ALSO oat sheaves and two ears baled oat straw (green). J. S. Palmer, Artland, Sask. 2-3

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone, Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON & CO., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 1f

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-toon. 1f

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS OF REGEN-erated Banner seed oats at \$1.00 per bushel. One car load of regenerated Banner seed oats, extra quality, at \$1.25 per bushel. Small quantities, \$1.50 per bushel, bags included. One car load O.A.C. No. 21 barley at \$1.50 per bushel. Both oats and barley as are free from wild oats and noxious weeds as can be bought anywhere, and are cleaned ready for sowing. Apply, L. Leppington, Bradenbury, Sask. 1-2

SEED OATS—EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval. We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SEED BOOK NOW READY FOR MAILING. The Guide has published a SEED BOOK which deals in a comprehensive manner with the whole question of improved seed. If you are interested in raising more bushels of better quality write for a copy of this book. A postcard will bring it. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 53tf

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT; SEED obtained direct from Senger Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers Association. Price, \$10.50 per bus., bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 1-8

WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY SEED oats and seed barley direct from farmers of this district to U.F.A. locals or parties requiring any. See or write our representative, who will be at the U.F.A. convention, Calgary, with samples. Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Co-operative Association Limited, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 2-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE LEADER OATS, HEAVY yielders, germination high; absolutely free from noxious weed seed. Grown from Harris McFayden's pure seed. Price and sample of head of grain, 10c. Also 100 bushels of choice spring rye; samples, 10c. C. P. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 2-4

SEED OATS WANTED—BY THE MUNICIPAL district of Collingwood. One car load or more. Must be free from wild oats and other noxious weed seeds. Also one car load or more of good feed oats. Send sample and price of both seed and feed at once to Lorne Proudfoot, sec.-treas., Chinoak, Alta. 2-3

NEW INDUSTRIAL OAT—CAR LOAD FOR sale, grown on breaking. This prolific variety was originated by Steele Briggs Co. A heavy yielding side oat, early and stiff strawed. Sample and price from Frederick Ind. Lloydminster, Sask. 1-4

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

400 BUSHELS LEADER OATS—\$2.00 BUSHEL, pure, cleaned, heavy yielder. Grown from seed purchased McFayden's seed house; also 200 bushels Kitchener wheat, Senger Wheeler's stock, \$4.00 bushel, bags included, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask. L. H. Whitelock. 2-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, GROWN from Senger Wheeler's original seed on new land, under supervision Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Has out-yielded my Marquis 30%. \$10 per bushel f.o.b. Hafford, Sask.; sacks included. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 2-2

SELLING—ABOUT 800 BUSHELS LEADER oats; grown from Harris McFayden seed. Free from noxious weeds. \$1.50 bushel; bags extra. E. J. C. Bonke, Downsview Ranch, Acme, Alta. 2-2

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, ABOUT 6,000 lbs., \$25 per hundred, sacked; guaranteed free from quack grass. J. E. Brinkworth, Baldur, Man. 53-4

WANTED—BY RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF Laurier a few thousand bushels of wheat. Send samples and prices to J. A. Saindon, secretary-treasurer, Radville, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS O.A.C. BARLEY, cleaned seed, at \$2.00 per bushel. Sample sent on request. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 1-2

RUBY WHEAT—TEN DAYS EARLIER THAN Marquis, good yielder. Pure seed grown on breaking. \$10 per bushel, sacked. B. Milne Lacombe, Alta.

WANTED—CAR SEED OATS, FREE FROM noxious weeds. State price, variety, germination test. Send samples to Chas. Muzzy, secy. Mt. Pleasant U.F.A., Loversburg, Sask.

RED BOBS—LIMITED QUANTITY. \$8.00 bushel; sacked. Sample free. J. Forge, Tilney, Sask. 2-3

SELLING—1,500 BUSHELS LEADER SEED oats. Second crop from McFayden seed. \$1.00 bushel. Thos. Gunnarson, Mozart, Sask.

FOR SALE—FIVE BUSHELS OF CLEAN CANA-dian Thorpe barley at \$6.00 per bushel. John J. Cornelison, Main Centre, Sask.

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL. Yielded 60 bushels 58 pounds per acre. M. H. Olson, Mirror, Alta. 2-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—CLEANED and bagged. 20c pound. Archie Welsh, Winton, Sask.

SPEEDWAY FARM—SELLING—1,500 BUSHELS Banner seed oats. Second crop; clean. Box 60, Waldron, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO CARS WHITE BANNER seed oats, \$1.15, f.o.b. Elgin. Samples on request. F. O. Madill, box 102, Elgin, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS OF GOOD seed oats. Address Dahilton Grain Growers Association, Dahilton, Sask. 1-3

FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, \$1.75 PER BUSHEL. Victor Hutchinson, Glenada, Sask. Phone Stoughton. 1-3

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$10 BUSHEL. Seed obtained from Senger Wheeler, 1918. Chas. Harvey, Dafoe, Sask. 49-4

WANTED SAMPLES AND PRICES—SEED and feed oats; car lots, to Congress. Alex. Fender, Congress, Sask.

FALL RYE, FALL WHEAT—JAMES H. LIND-say, Kelvington, Sask. 1-3

FOR SALE—CAR GOOD SEED OATS. WHITE J. A. Kearney, Box 243, Olds, Alta. 53-3

HONEY

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT."—CLOVER, fall flowers and buckwheat honey. Wear Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto. 1f

CLOVER HONEY, 28c.; DARK HONEY, 24c. Wilber Swayse, Dunville, Ont. 53-4

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 53-10

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

FOR GOOD RESULTS TRY STAPLES & FER-guson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, with your next shipment. Farmers co-operative shipments carefully handled. Veterinary health certificate attached to bill of lading means dollars to you. 52-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—LUMBER, CEMENT, PLAS-ter, fence wire and other supplies at bottom wholesale prices direct from factory. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. 2-1f

TAMARAC FENCE POSTS—EARLY SHIP-ment if ordered now. Write for prices. Dunster-McDonald Ltd., 928-930 Sherbrook St. Winnipeg, Man. 49-1f

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow fence posts. Write for car load prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SELLING—CORD WOOD, WILLOW POSTS. Millet U.F.A. Co-operative Association Limited, Millet, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVER-ed your station. E. Hall, Salsburg, B.C. 2-4

SITUATIONS

SALESMEN WANTED—LUBRICATING OIL, grease, paint, specialties. For immediate or spring delivery. Commission basis. Part or whole time. Men with car or rig. Deliveries from our Winnipeg station. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio. 2-2

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON farm, or will rent on shares and furnish outfit. I. C. Hunt, Kinross, Alta. 53-8

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

AUCTIONEER—SPECIALIST IN AUCTIONEER-ing, all kinds of sales, satisfaction guaranteed. Send your date of sale, list of what you have to sell, and I'll do the rest. Send dates early, as I already have dates for sales in different parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Oscar Holmberg, box 98, Minnedosa, Man. 2-2

WOOL BLANKETS—GOVERNMENT RESERVE stock, grey wool blankets, weighing from eight to nine pounds per pair. These splendid blankets have been washed and thoroughly sterilized and are ready for use. I can supply them in any quantity—from one blanket to a car load. Special rates to grain growers' associations. For particulars apply to William Fisher, Oak Bank, Man. 2-2

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND PURCHASERS of Cold Lake trout and whitefish in lots of one hundred pounds; ten cents per pound. Procure money orders on Edmonton. Hayward Edwards Limited, Cold Lake, Alta. 2-2

WHY SUFFER NEEDLESS PAIN? I CAN positively cure your rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica. Absolutely genuine. Archer, 196 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg. Phone Main 7408.

VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD—RE-commended for investment. Write for information. J. B. Martin (member Winnipeg Stock Exchange), 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 1-4 1f

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATER-nity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. c.f.

SELLING—QUANTITY GOOSE FEATHERS, \$1.75 per pound. Box 299, Roland, Man. 2-3

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 9, 1920.

OATS—There has been very little change in the level of prices during the week and at the close today futures were $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher, and cash oats slightly lower than a week ago. There is a demand for our oats for export and domestic trade, but shippers are unable to get any volume of shipments from the head of the lakes on account of the scarcity of cars. Conditions are much the same in southern markets. The demand at the seaboard is good but it is difficult to get the stuff to the seaboard.

BARLEY—Future prices have shown a comparatively narrow range on the week's trading. Cash prices have shown a much greater variation, and the premium for 3 C.W. has advanced five cents, while 4 C.W. has declined five cents as compared with future prices. The demand for rejected and feed grades is quite erratic and the price basis for these grades fluctuates several cents in a day.

FLAX—This market was comparatively dull and featureless until today when a keen cash demand here and in Duluth resulted in a sharp advance. Futures advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and No. 1 N.W. spot advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents in our market today.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	5	6	7	8	9	10	Year Ago	Week Ago
Oats—								
May	94	95	94	94	93	93	93	79
July	91	92	91	92	91	90	90	...
Barley—								
May	157	157	156	157	158	158	157	102
Flax—								
May	483	481	479	481	492	481	481	328
July	480	472	468	469	481	481	...	...

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending January 7 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	8,519	16,504	433,470
	Oats	41,094	22,508	441,620
	Barley	...	...	2,338
	Flax	...	...	...
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,168	4,569	273,576
	Oats	21,022	4,626	220,357
	Barley	...	...	6,056
	Flax	1,661	1,137	9,610
	Rye	...	...	1,270

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending January 9, 1920, are as follows:—

Cattle, 3,412; calves, 71; sheep, 744; hogs, 6,356.

Owing to light receipts and a brisk demand for good fat butcher cattle, prices have advanced fully 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred on all good choice stuff, in fact it is higher, and a good strong trade, on all classes of butcher cattle. Best stockers and feeders are also selling strong, although there is not too great a demand for these. Best weighty feeders are selling at from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The sheep and lamb market has advanced somewhat and best lambs are now selling at from 14 cents to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The hog market is steady with selects quotable at 17 cents per pound. Do not forget to obtain health certificate covering all cattle shipments. This should be handed to the Health Officer, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., immediately upon arrival so that cattle can be unloaded and yarded into "clean area" pens, where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	...	\$11.00 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50 to 11.25	
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50 to 10.50	
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50 to 9.00	
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.00 to 8.00	
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 11.00	
Good to choice cows	8.50 to 10.00	
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 8.00	
Canner and cutter cows	4.00 to 5.75	
Best fat oxen	7.50 to 8.50	
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.25	
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00	
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.75	
Fat lambs	14.00 to 14.50	
Sheep	6.00 to 10.00	
Veal calves	7.50 to 11.00	

Stockers and Feeders		
Choice weighty good colored feeders	...	\$ 9.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.00 to 8.50	
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00	
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00	

Hogs		
Selects, fed and watered	...	\$17.00
Lights	9.00 to 14.50	
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	12.00 to 14.00	
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	12.00	
Medium sows	10.00 to 11.00	
Stags	7.50 to 10.00	
Boars	3.00 to 8.00	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 5th, 1919, to January 10th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Jan. 5	171	95	91	91	89	85	85	165	145	138	133	478	474	443	188
6	171	94	90	90	88	84	84	165	145	131	131	470	469	441	191
7	171	93	89	89	87	84	84	165	145	131	131	474	468	439	189
8	171	94	89	89	87	84	84	167	147	136	136	478	470	441	190
9	171	93	89	89	86	84	84	170	149	132	135	482	481	452	191
10	171	92	88	89	85	83	83	171	149	132	135	484	470	440	198
Week ago	171	94	90	90	88	84	84	165	152	133	133	486	472	441	183
Year ago	165	76	72	73	72	77	77	96	91	81	79	318	314	298	143

CALGARY

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 263; cattle, 2,416; hogs, 1,342; sheep, 1,829. Last week's: Horses, 187; cattle, 1,238; hogs, 421; sheep, 1,451. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 313; cattle, 2,126; hogs, 4,276; sheep, 1,061.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle were light and insufficient to meet the demands. Fat steers held about steady with choice fat stuff \$10.50 to \$11.50, medium steers \$9.00 to \$10.00 and common killing steers from 8 cents up. Cows were in strong demand, with top stuff \$9.00 to \$9.75, medium cows \$7.50 to \$8.50 and plain cows \$6.50 to \$7.50. Light fat heifers and yearling steers also sold readily at \$8.00 to \$9.00. Bulls held about steady at \$6.00 to \$7.00, with cutter and canner cows \$4.00 to \$5.50. The demand for stockers of all classes was very keen and the offerings totally inadequate to fill the orders. Good breeder feeder steers, 850 to 1,000 pounds in weight, easily made \$8.50 to \$9.50, with yearling and light two-year-olds \$7.00 to \$8.00. A number of buyers were on hand for yearling heifers, but were unable to get them, prices being stronger at \$6.50 to \$7.00. Thin stock cows selling from \$5.75 to \$6.25, or from \$45.00 to \$55.00 per head. Veal offerings were light and with keen demand choice fat calves, even if heavy, made \$8.25 to \$8.75, and rough calves \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$14.50.

HOGS—Receipts heavier and quality good. Wednesday's sales were from \$17.75 to \$17.85. Thursday's \$17.50 and Friday's \$17.65.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$18.50.

SHEEP—Practically no receipts of fat sheep, but a few loads could have been sold to advantage. We quote No. 1 lambs \$13.00 to \$13.75, No. 2 lambs \$10.00 to \$11.00, fat wethers \$10.00 to \$11.50, and fat ewes 8.50 to \$10.00.

The continued mild weather has had the effect of creating a strong demand for all classes of stocker cattle, and we anticipate a steady demand next week for good cattle of all descriptions. It is doubtful if fat steers will show any material advance in price for a few weeks, but all grades of fat cows and heifers will sell readily. Phone our office for market prospects and quotations, and address all correspondence to Livestock Department, United Grain Growers Limited, Calgary.

EDMONTON

The Livestock Department U.G.G. report as follows: This week's receipts: Cattle, 548; hogs, 983; sheep, 54. The week has experienced no change in the trade on butcher cattle. The demand for good stockers and feeders is keen and prices rule a little stronger. Hogs opened the week at 17 cents and advanced to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on Friday. There has been no change in the sheep market.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Receipts of fresh eggs very light, dealers paying 85c for new laid. Jobbing, fresh specials, 90c; storage, ordinary, 55-59c; extras, 68-70c. Farmers' market, retail, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Poultry receipts practically nil, demand poor, prices unchanged.

REGINA—Unchanged, dealers quote 75c for new laid; No. one storage, 63-65c; retail, 70c. Poultry receipts practically nil; live roosters, 14-18c; fowl, 11-15c; ducks, geese, 13-18c; turkeys, 25-30c. Dressed roosters, 25-30c; fowl, 20-22c; ducks, geese, 25-30c; turkeys, 33-35c. Retail dressed roosters, 35-40c; fowl, 25-32c; ducks, geese, 33-40c; turkeys, 45-55c.

CALGARY—Fresh eggs slightly more plentiful; extras, 75c; ones, 70c; twos, 55c. Jobbing specials, 85c; ones, 80c; twos, 70c. Retail, 85-91.10. Poultry unchanged.

Shorthorn Announcement

Just as we go to press comes an important announcement that the Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club are to hold a sale of pure-bred females, at Indian Head, Thursday, January 29. About 25 head will be offered. The following issue of The Guide will contain detailed information.

Directors' Reply to R. C. Henders

Statement of former President of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association calls forth Vigorous Reply

THE undersigned members of the board of directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba, have read the statement issued today through the press by R. C. Henders, former president of the organization, and desire to make the following statements in reference thereto:—

1. The time when the various resolutions from locals and districts, condemning the attitude taken by Mr. Henders at Ottawa, came to the Central office, was the time when Mr. Henders was on his way from Ottawa to the West, and as soon as possible after he arrived in Winnipeg, copies of all such resolutions were placed in his hands.

2. These resolutions had not been considered nor any judgment passed on them by the executive at this time.

3. There were no "charges" made against Mr. Henders, either by resolution or the board, and no "investigation" in regard to him either suggested or held.

4. There is no recollection in the minds of any member of the board of any request made by Mr. Henders for a place on the program of the annual convention, and we are convinced that Mr. Henders is mistaken in his statement that he made such a request.

5. Had the members of the board been aware of the request on Mr. Henders' part for a hearing at Brandon, there has never, at any time, been on the part of any one of them any disposition to deny such a hearing.

6. No request, either verbal or written, from Mr. Henders for a hearing at Brandon has ever been received at the Central office, or by the secretary of the association.

7. Mr. Henders, as a member of the association, has the right of attending the meetings of any local, any district, or the provincial association, and had he availed himself of this unquestioned right, he would have had the fullest

liberty of expressing himself in the same way as other members.

8. The board of the association have never wished to cast any reflection on Mr. Henders. They have no quarrel with him. They have always endeavored to treat him as a gentleman and fellow-worker in a great movement. On principle they differed from his view as to the last Dominion budget and his action thereon. They expressed these views at the July meeting with clearness and firmness, but, they think, with due consideration for the position he held, and his long record of service in the movement. Having heard those views, Mr. Henders tendered his resignation, and the board, after full consideration, expressed their position in the following resolution:—

"We, the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while deeply regretting the circumstances which have necessitated the resignation of our president, R. C. Henders, and while we fully appreciate the long years of faithful service he has rendered our organization—yet after careful consideration, we cannot in any degree accept his attitude on the tariff in the recent budget debate and vote. We, therefore, repudiate his stand, accept his resignation, and reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Farmers' Platform."

(Signed)

J. L. BROWN
W. I. FORD
D. G. McKENZIE
A. J. M. POOLE
I. B. GRIFFITHS
W. H. FRENCH
PETER WRIGHT
BRUCE EDIE
P. D. McARTHUR
Mrs. J. S. WOOD
C. L. STONEY
ANDREW GRAHAM
W. R. WOOD

Brandon, January 9, 1920.

Officers of the United Farmers of Manitoba, 1920

Honorary President: J. W. SCALLION, Virden.

President: J. L. BROWN, Pilot Mound.

Vice-President: D. G. McKENZIE, Brandon.

Second Vice-President: Mrs. J. S. WOOD, Oakville.

Secretary: W. R. WOOD, M.L.A., Winnipeg.

Directors:

Provencher	C. L. STONEY	Morris
Lisgar	PETER WRIGHT	Myrtle
Souris	R. F. CHAPMAN	Ninga
Brandon	D. G. McKENZIE	Brandon
Portage la Prairie	P. D. McARTHUR	Longburn
Neepawa	A. J. M. POOLE	Kelwood
Marquette	I. B. GRIFFITHS	Binscarth
Dauphin	R. J. AVISON	Gilbert Plains
Swan River	W. I. FORD	Harlington
Selkirk	W. H. FRENCH	Stony Mountain
Springfield	BRUCE EDIE	Springfield
Macdonald	A. GRAHAM	Pomeroy

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 43

of obtaining electric current for power and light on their farms, and whereas, the act to provide for the transmission of electrical power only allows for distribution to incorporated towns and cities;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we ask the Manitoba legislature at their next session to so amend the act as to allow of distribution through rural municipalities."

Board of Commerce Condemned

"Whereas, the needs of Canada at the present time demand increased production from the land as well as from the factory and workshop.

"And whereas, the investigation of the special committee of the House of Commons into the costs of living afforded a volume of evidence which led to the appointment of the Board of

Commerce, with the object of reducing costs of living in Canada.

"And whereas, the actions of the Board of Commerce, ever since its appointment, have assumed the form of superficial and fallacious regulations directed against the interest of the farmer, and retail distributors in cities and towns while manufacturers of textiles, flour, meats, boots and shoes and other necessities of life, whose evidence before the special committee of the House of Commons invited immediate investigation, have been completely ignored.

"And whereas, the net effect of the work of the Board of Commerce to date, has been to disturb seriously vital sources of production, to discourage rather than encourage an increased supply of foodstuffs from Canadian farms, to increase rather than decrease the cost of living, and, generally, to weaken

the economic position of the Dominion as a whole;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Farmers of Manitoba in convention here assembled, urge upon the Canadian Council of Agriculture to urge upon the Canadian government the immediate reconstruction or abolition of the Board of Commerce."

School Curriculum

"Realizing the shortage of men and women in our rural districts who are fitted for public positions, and believing that this condition is brought about by a faulty curriculum in our public schools.

"Be it resolved that we ask the department of education to place greater emphasis on the study of political economy and practical agriculture.

Annual Church Service

"We, the delegates to the Brandon convention, are of the opinion that an annual church service held on a fixed date throughout the province, would be in the best interests of our association and we would suggest that selection of date be left to the Central board.

Missionary Work

"Whereas, no progressive movement can expect permanent and satisfying success in a democratic age unless its ideals and principles are acceptable to and accepted by the great body of the people.

"And whereas, we believe that not only the new national policy but the principles underlying and the spirit actuating the farmers' movement generally will prove acceptable to the great majority of the people of Canada.

"And whereas, there are many of our urban population, many in the membership of labor organizations and many in the membership of the various soldiers' organizations as well as a proportion (still much too large) of our rural population who have not been given adequate opportunity of knowing our movement, and as a result there is still widespread misunderstanding of and prejudice against it;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention instruct its board of directors to work out and execute plans whereby in the coming months definite presentation of our cause be made to those elements of our population that have not yet been brought into contact with it."

Larger Gratuity Supported

The soldiers' gratuity question was discussed at some length, Thomas Beveridge introducing a resolution supporting the demands of the G.W.V.A. for a larger gratuity, but providing that no cash should be granted to any returned soldier, the assistance being given in the form of a grant, not exceeding \$1,000, to repay a mortgage on a home, homestead, or business, or to enable the recipient to make a first payment on such an investment.

Two returned soldiers spoke against the resolution, urging that the disabled men should be properly provided for before gratuities were granted to men who had returned fit and well. One of these, Mr. Cox, who lost a leg in the war, said he was able to take care of himself but there were others worse off than himself who were getting very inadequate pensions. The treatment of the disabled in the matter of pensions was strongly condemned by several speakers. It was urged, however, by a number of delegates, chiefly men over military age, that Canada owed more than money could ever pay to the young men who had defended her, even though they had been fortunate enough to return safely, and the resolution proposed by Mr. Beveridge was adopted by a large majority.

For Prohibition

On the motion of J. M. McKie, of Brandon, seconded by Mrs. J. S. Wood, the following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas, the war-time order-in-council prohibiting the importation of and inter-provincial trade in intoxicating liquors expires with the signing of the treaty of peace;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, in convention assembled, urge the provincial government:—

"(1) To give, under no condition whatever, any recommendation to the Dominion government for the granting of any license to any liquor warehouse in the province;

"(2) To immediately enact legislation making it illegal for individuals to purchase liquor for beverage purposes, and for the having of such liquors on their premises;

"(3) To immediately request the Dominion parliament to submit a referendum covering the situation."

Necessary Amendments in Platform

Secretary Lambert, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in a brief and vigorous address, dealt with the truly democratic manner in which the declaration of national principles codified into the Farmers' Platform and known now as the new national policy, had come from the ground up, and expressed the mind of the people. Provincial barriers were breaking away, and East and West would in time cease to be any more than geographical terms merely, not descriptions of diverse economic and political thought. The new democracy, not for class interest or advantage of any sort, or for any form of special privilege, but in the interests of all classes and for the welfare and progress of every human being in Canada, would promote national harmony and unity.

Mr. Lambert explained the slight verbal amendments made in the new national policy by the Council of Agriculture recently, changes made necessary by the progress of events, and submitted then to the convention. The first of these, made necessary by the repeal of the reciprocity offer from the United States statute book by the Congress at Washington, is the change of the declaration in regard to that matter by making it read: "To secure unrestricted reciprocal trade with the United States in natural products along the lines of the reciprocity agreement of 1911," and also "To place all foodstuffs on the free list." The other changes declare that naturalization should be based on personal registration only, and that the new Dominion franchise act should be based on the principle of establishing the electorate on the provincial basis.

These amendments were endorsed and ratified unanimously by the convention.

For Specific Grain Tickets

The following resolution was adopted: "That we desire to have the law in respect to grain tickets so amended that elevator operators be compelled to give the gross weight, tare, dockage and net weight all in pounds, and that the grain ticket be so changed to provide for this."

Referred to Executive

The following proposed resolutions were referred to the executive:—

"That the line elevators be compelled to install efficient cleaners in their elevators, whereby when grain has been through these cleaners there should be no further dockage."

"That we desire to have the law amended so that elevator operators be compelled to accept the weight of the public weigh scales, less dockage."

A number of resolutions dealing with questions on which the convention had not sufficient information to definitely pronounce, were referred to the executive for consideration and action. These related to the salaries of postmasters and mail carriers, the simplification of income-tax forms, the regulations respecting telephone calls to neighboring exchanges, government checking of cream tests by creameries, and the establishment of a co-operative wholesale.

Thanksgiving Day

A resolution was passed in favor of making November 11 a permanent Thanksgiving Day in commemoration of the armistice which ended hostilities in the great war.



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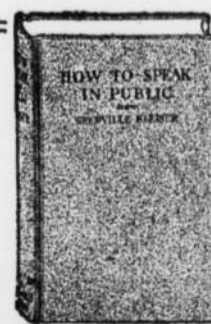
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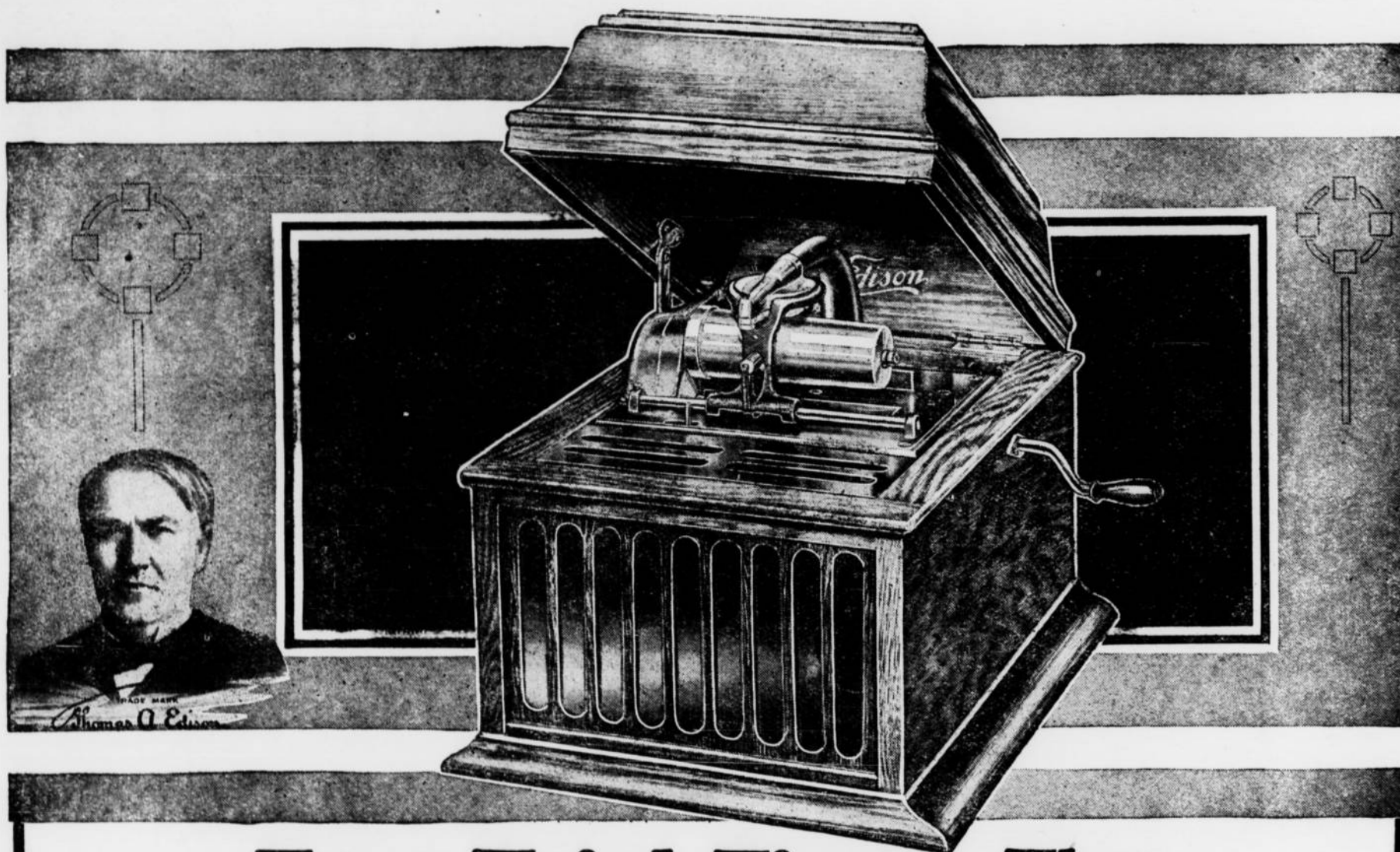
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